

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 529.

AUGUST 25, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—Annual Subscription, 11. 1s.—The Drawings and Publications of this Society are open daily to the free inspection of all persons interested in Early Italian Art.
The Publications for 1859, now being distributed to Members who have paid their subscriptions for that year, include a chromo-lithograph and outline head from Giovanni Sanzio, with Descriptive Notice by Mr. Layard; a chromo-lithograph and outline head from L. da Vinci; and two wood engravings from Giotto.
JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.
24, Old Bond-street, Aug. 1860.

MEMORIAL to the late AUGUSTUS N. WELBY PUGIN.

It has been resolved to honour the Memory of the late AUGUSTUS WELBY PUGIN, for his services in the promotion of true principles of Mediæval Architecture, by raising a Fund, to be entitled the "Pugin Travelling Fund." The interest of the Fund to be awarded to an Architectural Student in such manner and at such periods as may hereafter be decided, and to be expended in travelling in the United Kingdom, and in examining and illustrating the Mediæval Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. The Royal Institute of British Architects will be asked to become Trustees of the Fund.
The following words of Pugin himself, at page 20 of his "Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture in England," confirm in a peculiar manner the original opinion of the Committee that the form of Memorial proposed is the most appropriate:

"God grant me the means, and I would soon place Architectural Studies on such a footing that the glory of these latter days should be even greater than that of the former. I would also have Travelling Students, but I would circumscribe their limits: Durham the destination of some; Lincolnshire's steeped fens for others; Northampton spires and Yorkshire venerable piles, Suffolk and Norfolk's coasts, Oxford, Devonshire, and Warwick, each county should be indeed a school—for each is a school—where those who run may read, and where volumes of ancient Art lie open for all inquirers."

A Committee of upwards of fifty Noblemen and Gentlemen has been formed.

Chairman.—A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq.
Treasurers.—A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq.; George Gilbert Scott, Esq.

Hon. Secs.—Joseph Clarke, Esq., 13, Stratford-place, London, W.; T. Talbot Bury, Esq., 48, Welbeck-street, W.

Assistant Secretary.—M. J. Lomax, Esq.

Honorary Local Secretaries are being appointed throughout the Kingdom.
Bankers.—Messrs. Biddulph, Cocks & Co., 43, Charing-cross, S.W., who will receive Subscriptions to the account of "The Pugin Memorial Fund."

Subscriptions will also be received by the Treasurers, Secretaries, Honorary Local Secretaries, and by Messrs. Masters and Co., 33, Aldersgate-street, E.C., and 78, New Bond-street, W.; Messrs. Burns and Lambert, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square, W.; Messrs. Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.; Messrs. Hardman and Co., 13, King William-street, Charing-cross, W.C., and 166, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; Mr. Henry G. Bohn, 4, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.; and Mr. John Weale, 30, High Holborn, W.C.
The Subscription List will shortly be published.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

—We, the undersigned, are of opinion that much detriment to the public and to the medical profession arises from the modern practice of opening small institutions under the name of hospitals, for particular forms of disease, in the treatment of which no other management, appliances, or attention is required than is already supplied in the existing general hospitals.

The practice is injurious, first, because in the maintenance of numerous small establishments the funds designed for the direct relief of the sick poor are wasted in the useless multiplication of expensive buildings, salaries, and hospital appliances, and in the custom of constantly advertising to attract public attention.

Secondly, because the public is led to believe that particular classes of disease can be more successfully treated in the small special institutions than in the general hospitals—an assumption directly contrary to evidence, the fact being that the resources of the general hospitals are in every respect superior to those of the special institutions alluded to.

Thirdly, because it is essential for the interest of the public, with a view to the efficient education of students preparing themselves for the practice of the medical profession, that all forms of disease should, as far as possible, be collected in the general hospitals to which medical schools are attached.

As an example that the evil referred to is increasing, we regret to observe that an attempt is being made to set on foot a special hospital for the treatment of stone and diseases of the urinary organs. We desire to express our opinion that such an institution is especially unnecessary; the existing general hospitals provide ample accommodation for the treatment of all these maladies. No case is ever refused admission into them. There are no diseases which receive more care, attention, and skilful management; and there are no men in this or any other country who have greater experience in treating them than the surgeons of our general hospitals.

Signed by

Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., President of the Royal Society.

Joseph H. Green, F.R.S., President of the Medical Council.

Thos. Mayo, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians.

J. F. South, President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

James Moncrieff Arnott, F.R.S., late President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

Sir Charles Locock, Bart., Physician Acconcheur to the Queen.

F. M. Latham, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

Thomas Watson, M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

Robert Ferguson, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

Sir John Liddell, C.B., F.R.S., M.D., Director-General of the Navy Medical Department.

J. B. Gibson, M.D., C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

Sir J. Ramald Martin, C.B., F.R.S., Physician to the Council of India.

Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., President of the British Medical Association.

B. G. Babington, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Epidemiological Society.

And others.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANNE'S

SOCIETY for ORPHAN and other NECESSITIOUS CHILDREN of Parents once in Prosperity, Brixton-hill and Aldersgate.

Subscriptions and Donations gratefully received by the Committee; the Bankers, Messrs. SPOONER, ATTWOOD, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street; and by

EDWD. FRED. LEEKS, Secretary.
Office, 2, Walbrook, E.C.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL to the late SIR JAMES MCGRIGOR, Bart., K.C.B., &c., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

The Committee connected with the above object, having decided to erect a full-length Statue in marble to the memory of this deceased officer, Designs and Specifications, which must be transmitted free of expense, will be received by the Honorary Secretary, addressed to No. 6, Whitehall-yard, who will also furnish any other information required.

JOHN WYATT, Coldstream Guards.
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

SANATORIUM for CONSUMPTION

AND DISEASES of the CHEST, Bournemouth.—FUNDS are most urgently needed for the support of this Institution.

Full particulars on application to the Secretary, at the Sanatorium; or to Mr. H. G. HEALD, at the office, 41, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

THOS. EYRE MORGAN, Sec.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.

The Governors earnestly solicit Assistance for this Hospital, which is chiefly dependent on voluntary contributions and legacies. It provides accommodation for upwards of 100 in-patients constantly, and prompt aid to nearly 3000 cases of accident and dangerous emergency annually; besides relief to an unlimited number of sick and disabled poor daily. Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Coultas, 39, Strand; Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing-cross; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; and through all the principal bankers.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

THE PRESS.

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Gentleman who is about to relinquish an engagement as EDITOR of a Provincial Paper, which post he has filled for upwards of twenty years, is desirous of transferring his services, in a like capacity, to another journal. Testimonials of the most satisfactory character.

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EDITORIAL.—A Gentleman, commanding

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WANTED, a young man, as REPORTER

and GENERAL MANAGER of a small country Newspaper.

Address "S. K.," Messrs. C. J. and A. Penny's, 37, Bow-lane, E.C.

SUB-EDITOR and REPORTER.

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A LITERARY GENTLEMAN, having

designed and planned a new LOCAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER for the metropolis, on novel principles, calculated to produce large advertising profits, is desirous of associating with himself one or more persons who have sufficient means (not less than 50l. each), to assist two other capitalists in establishing the paper.

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SPANISH LITERATURE.—A professional

gentleman, residing at Madrid, now staying in London, and returning to Madrid shortly, OFFERS his services to purchasers of Rare Old Spanish Books, and to attend literary commissions in general between the two countries. The highest references will be given.

Apply, post-paid, to "A. B. C.," 21, Gracechurch-street.

THE ARTS.

NOW OPEN, the ITALIAN EXHIBITION (120, Pall-mall, Upper Room).—Exhibition of original ancient PICTURES of the Italian, Flemish, Spanish, and French Schools, from a private Venetian collection.
Open from 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

CORREGGIO'S ECCE HOMO, the long-sought Replica of the National Gallery PICTURE, which the most eminent Judges pronounce the finest painting in this country, is ON VIEW, from Ten till Nine, 6d., at GARDNER'S, 119, Oxford-street.

SHAKESPEARE.—A FULL-LENGTH LIFE-SIZE (the only one known) PORTRAIT of the POET, of an early date, in fine preservation, and brilliant in colour.
Apply to "C. E.," 12, St. James's-place, St. James's-street.

ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—

Turner, R.A.	Cooke, A.R.A.	Herring, Sen.	Duffield
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Ward, R.A.	O'Neill, A.R.A.	Hensley	Topham
Roberts, R.A.	J. Linnell, Sen.	Muller	Crome
Fitz, R.A.	G. Lanco	Percy	Lewis
Creswick, R.A.	Faet	Provis	Holmes
Elmore, R.A.	Bright	Niemann	Havler
Mulready, R.A.	Le Jeune	W. Hunt	M'Kewan
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Cooper, A.R.A.	Nasmyth	Cattermole	Rowbotham
Frost, A.R.A.	A. Johnston	Taylor	Mutrie
Poole, A.R.A.	Smallfield		

The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL

HOLLYHOCK SHOW.—THE FIRST SHOW OF HOLLYHOCKS will be held on SATURDAY and MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st and 3rd. Six Silver Cups and several Money Prizes will be given.

Admission: Saturday, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Monday, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

Notice.—Half-a-Guinea Season Tickets, available for this Show, and till 30th April 1861, may now be had at the Palace, at Exeter Hall, and the usual agents.

MUSIC.

SCHUBERT'S IMPROMPTU, in B flat,

played by Mr. Charles Halle, is published by Ashdown and Parry (successors to Wessel and Co.), 15, Hanover-square, London.

G. W. MARTIN'S NATIONAL PART

SONGS and PRIZE GLEES.—A GRAND PERFORMANCE will be given at the CRYSTAL PALACE on SATURDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER, by a choir of 3000 voices.

Applications to assist must be sent immediately to STANLEY LUCE, 210, Regent-street, W., stating voice and reference as to capability.

WORCESTER TRIENNIAL MUSICAL

FESTIVAL, and Meeting of the Three Choirs, for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Diocese of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, to be held in the CATHEDRAL, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1860, under the special patronage of

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN,
His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT,
His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

Tuesday Morning—First Part of the Creation, and the whole of St. Paul.

Wednesday Morning—The Last Judgment, and a selection from Judas Macabæus.

Thursday Morning—Elijah.

Friday morning—The Messiah.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Miscellaneous Concert, in the College Hall, including Grand

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THE Educational Registry.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THE following Scholastic Establishments are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

HORSHAM, Sussex, for Youths, naval and military pupils, &c. Terms 60 to 100 guineas. Box A 87.

ILMINSTER, Somerset, for Youths. Terms 40 guineas. There are four university exhibitions attached to this school. Box A 88.

IVER, Bucks, for Youths, in union with the College of Preceptors. Terms 25 to 30 guineas. French, German, drawing, &c., extra. Box A 89.

KELSO, for Youths. Terms 33 to 42 guineas. No extra. Box A 90.

KENSINGTON, for Young Ladies. Terms 30 to 35 guineas. German, Italian, music, drawing, &c., extra. Box A 91.

KENSINGTON, for Young Ladies. Terms 40 to 50 guineas. French and German included. Italian, music, drawing, &c., extra. Box A 92.

KENTISH TOWN, for Young Ladies. Terms 50l. inclusive. Box A 93.

KENTISH-TOWN, for Young Ladies. Terms 24 to 50 guineas. Music and dancing extra. Box A 94.

KEYNSHAM, Somerset, for Youths. Terms 16 to 21 guineas. Box A 95.

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire, for Youths. Terms moderate. Box A 96.

KINGHAM, Oxfordshire, for Young Ladies. Terms 20 to 25 guineas. French, drawing, music, &c., extra. Box A 97.

KINGSDOWN, Gloucestershire, for Youths. Terms 36 to 60 guineas. French, German, drawing, &c., extra. Box A 98.

KING'S LYNN, Norfolk, for Youths. Terms 25l. to 35l. inclusive. Box A 99.

KINGSTOWN, Ireland, for Youths. Terms 10 guineas per month. Box A 100.

KINGSTOWN, Ireland, for Youths. Terms 30 to 40 guineas. Box A 101.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, Westmoreland, for Young Ladies. Terms 16 to 25 guineas. French, drawing, music, &c., extra. Box A 102.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, Westmoreland, for Youths. Terms 28 to 40 guineas. There are ten university exhibitions attached to the school. Box A 103.

LANCASTER, Lancashire, for Youths. Terms 40 to 45 guineas. Drawing, dancing, and drilling extra. There are three university scholarships attached to this school. Box A 104.

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LEWISHAM, Kent, for Youths. Terms 56 to 68 guineas. Box A 106.

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LEAMINGTON, Warwickshire, for Young Ladies. Terms 40 to 60 guineas. Italian, music, painting, and drawing extra. Box A 108.

LEAMINGTON, Warwickshire, for Young Ladies. Terms 60 guineas. Italian, German, music, drawing, and dancing extra. Box A 109.

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LEEK, Staffordshire, for Youths.—Terms 28 to 30 guineas. Classics, French, music, drawing, &c., extra. Box A 111.

LINCOLN, for Youths.—Terms for tuition 2 to 6 guineas per annum. German, drawing, singing, &c., extra. Terms for board, washing, &c. 40 to 50 guineas. There is an university scholarship attached to this school. Box A 112.

LINCOLN, for Youths. Terms 30 to 35 guineas. Latin, Greek, French, music, and drawing extra. Box A 113.

LITTLEHAMPTON, Sussex, for Youths, under 14 years of age. Terms 60 to 100 guineas. Box A 114.

LIVERPOOL, Lancashire, for Youths. Terms for tuition 4 to 12 guineas per annum. Terms for board, &c. moderate. Box A 115.

LIVERPOOL, Lancashire, for Youths. Terms 40 to 50 guineas. Box A 116.

LANDUDUS, Carnarvonshire, for Youths. Terms 35 to 40 guineas. Music and drawing extra. Box A 117.

LOWESTOFT, Suffolk, for youths, from 5 to 11 years of age. Terms 25 guineas. Box A 118.

LUCTON, Herefordshire, for Youths. Terms, sons of laymen, 40 guineas; sons of clergymen, 35 guineas. French extra. There is an university exhibition attached to this school. Box A 119.

LYMINGTON, Hampshire, for Youths. Terms 25 and 30 guineas. Dancing, drilling, and music extra. Box A 120.

LYNN, Norfolk, for young Ladies. Terms 25 guineas. French, German, music, drawing, &c., extra. Box A 121.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, Bucks, for Youths. Terms 25l. to 50l. Music, drawing, and shorthand extra. Box A 122.

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NORTHLEACH, Gloucestershire, for Young Ladies. Terms 25 guineas per annum, or for six months only 15 guineas. Box A 125.

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NOTTINGHAM, for Youths. Terms 30 to 35 guineas. Box A 130.

NOTTINGHAM, for Youths. Terms 25 to 30 guineas. French, German, and drawing extra. Box A 131.

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EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

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Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

ARTICLED PUPIL in Music. Locality York. Premium 150 guineas. There is daily study of pianoforte, organ, choir-teaching, and musical composition. None but educated and well-recommended boys are received, already grounded in musical grammar and pianoforte playing. Address Box 68, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a School in Hampshire, to undertake Latin (elementary), arithmetic, drawing (if possible), writing, and book-keeping. Salary from 40l. to 60l. with board and lodging. Some experience in tuition, and good testimonials as to character and acquirements, are required. Wanted immediately. Address Box 70, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Boy's School in Norfolk. Must have a good knowledge of arithmetic, the first three books of Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, Virgil, Horace, Cæsar, Xenophon, and Homer. Must also be unmarried, and of the Church of England. Salary 90l. and apartments furnished in a very agreeable cottage. Address Box 72, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Grammar School at Dundalk, Ireland. To take junior classics, writing, mensuration (drawing, if possible). Salary from 50l., according to acquirements, and progressively improving, together with a private study and bedroom. A member of the Church of England and a University man preferred. Address Box 74, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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MASTERSHIP of a Village School, in Lancashire. Required a certificated married man, competent to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and land-surveying. It would be desirable if the wife would officiate as organist at the church. Income of the present master is about 200l. per annum, with a good house, garden, and 6 acres of land. Vacant in October; an arrangement might be made with a very eligible party to enter upon the duties earlier if desired. Testimonials must accompany application. Address Box 80, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL in a Ladies' School in Gloucestershire. She will have the advantage of the whole course of education afforded by the establishment and the various professors who attend. Terms for two years 50 guineas. No extras will be charged. Address Box 82, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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ARTICLED PUPIL in a Ladies' School near London (West-end). Premium 50 guineas for two years, which would include everything except laundry expenses. Not to be under 16 or 17 years of age. Great advantages are offered, as there is a resident French lady, and several of the first masters attend. Address Box 86, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Ladies' School, near Manchester, to teach English and French thoroughly. Must have at least two years' experience in tuition, be a member of the Established Church, and not less than 25 years of age. Salary 30l. per annum. Address Box 88, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH GOVERNESS. Required a French Lady competent to teach her own language. The locality is Oxford, and the duty light, about three hours daily. Address Box 90, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER, to teach junior English, junior Latin, and French, mathematics (Euclid up to the sixth book), writing, drawing, and drilling. Age 22. Has been an articulated pupil at a provincial commercial school for five years. Good references. Salary from 30l. to 40l. Address Box 117, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a School, or as private tutor (non-resident). London preferred. Competent to teach Latin and Greek, Cæsar, Virgil, Horace, Xenophon, Homer, &c. Was educated at Winchester, and has had great experience in tuition. Salary 1200l. A morning engagement not objected to. At liberty next Michaelmas. Address Box 119, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL TUTOR, by a member of Trinity College, Dublin (an Englishman); age 31; has had fifteen years' experience in tuition; prepares young gentlemen for the military and naval examinations. Salary not under 700l. Address Box 121, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DRILL MASTER, in or near London, 3s. 6d. per lesson, or resident at a school in the country 60l. per annum. High testimonials and references. Address Box 123, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN and FRENCH TEACHER in a school near London, or as governess in a family; aged 25. Would assist also in English class. Obtained the Brevet de Capacité at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris; has resided several years in Germany and France, and possesses great experience in tuition. Salary about 500l. Address Box 125, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NON-RESIDENT TUTOR or Assistant in or near London; age 26. Can teach classics, English, and drawing; has been second master in an endowed grammar school. Salary about 1000l. First-rate testimonials. Address Box 127, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NON-RESIDENT TUTOR, in or near London. Is competent to teach classics and elementary mathematics; was educated at King's College, London. Address Box 129, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on MONDAY, the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on TUESDAY, the 16th of October, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE REGULATIONS relating to Matriculation, and to Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine, having been recently revised, COPIES of them may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

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A Second B.Sc. Examination will be held in October next, to which Bachelors of Arts of this University, and Undergraduates who have passed the First M.B. Examination, will be admitted without having passed the First B.Sc. Examination.

A New Edition of the CALENDAR, containing the Revised Regulations, with the Examination Papers for the present year, up to this date, will shortly be issued.

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For further particulars address the Rev. the VICE-PROVOST, The College, Isle of Cumbrae, by Greenock, Scotland.

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IT WILL BE SEEN that we have commenced in "THE CRITIC," of August 11, a GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY. The object and plan of this REGISTRY are to furnish to the public, without charge, the fullest information that can be obtained respecting the Colleges, Schools, and other Educational Establishments of the kingdom, and to give a weekly list of Wants and Vacancies in connection with the profession of Education. No charge will be made for registering either Schools or the Appointments Offered and Wanted, and letters will be received and forwarded for the cost of postage only. The conductors of the REGISTRY will not undertake negotiations for pupils or for educational appointments, but will content themselves with putting advertisers and applicants into communication with each other free of charge—thus performing a service nowhere else attainable, and for which all concerned will be mutually indebted.

The necessity which exists for such a registry has for a long time been forced on our attention alike by heads of schools, parents who seek schools for their children, and by tutors and others requiring appointments. The Registry was originally announced in September of last year as a part of the *Clerical Registry*, which is conducted in connection with the *Clerical Journal*; but the extent of the scheme compelled us at a very early date to detach the Educational portion, and to reserve it for a future opportunity when it could be more fully and more easily developed. Since September we have been making the very extensive and complicated arrangements necessary for carrying it out—the first step having been to collect as full a list of schools, colleges, &c., as could be obtained. This list we have succeeded in nearly perfecting, and we believe it forms the most numerous and ample Index of Educational Establishments to be found in the kingdom.

Should this plan of an Educational Registry prove as serviceable as it is intended to be, and as those of our subscribers who have suggested its formation assure us it must be, we need hardly say that it will from time to time be improved and expanded in the way which experience may suggest. When our list of Establishments is quite complete, we purpose publishing it as an *Educational Directory*, and in the form which has made the *Clerical Directory* so useful and acceptable to those for whom it was designed.

In our last number we opened (page 143) an Educational Department for collecting information respecting the work and progress of education. This department will be more fully developed, and articles, useful alike to the educator and the general public, will be contributed. It will in future give close and careful attention to Educational and School Books, and University Correspondents will communicate the latest news and facts respecting our great seats of learning.

Heads of Schools who have not forwarded prospectuses of their establishments will oblige us by doing so without delay. Forms, to fill in with particulars of Educational Appointments Wanted and Vacant, will be supplied gratuitously an application by letter or otherwise.

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TO VOLUME XX. of the CRITIC is NOW READY, price 6d. A copy will be sent in return for seven stamps.

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE WERE GLAD TO FIND that in the discussion on the British Museum estimates, last week, the shamefully low salaries of the "Assistants" in that great national establishment were again prominently brought under the notice of the House of Commons. Mr. BUTT called the attention of the House to the fact that the salaries of these gentlemen "were upon a scale far inferior to those employed in other Government offices, while they had qualifications far higher than were required in other departments." He also dwelt upon the circumstance that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, himself one of the leading Trustees, had supported a memorial of the Assistants to the Board of Trustees, praying for an increase of salary. After enlarging upon the nature of their qualifications and their high educational standard as compared with the clerks in Government offices, he read an extract from a report of Dr. GRAY, Head of the Department of Zoology, in which he states "that the salaries paid to the Assistants in the Museum are very much below the average salaries paid to persons similarly employed (without any of the special qualifications which are required of all the Assistants in the Museum) in other Government and private offices; the maximum salary of the Museum Assistants not exceeding that frequently paid to clerks in some of those offices when they have only been a few years, or have even just entered on their duties." Of the Assistants in his own department he affirms "that each of the four gentlemen employed as Assistants in the Zoological Department stands at the head of that branch of the science which he specially studies. They are, in fact, almost the only persons in the country who make zoology a professional study, and devote the whole of their time to its cultivation. No one can attempt to work on any zoological subject with success without an attentive examination of the Museum collection, which is, in fact, an embodiment of their labour and knowledge; and there are few who consult the collection with such a purpose who do not also derive much useful information from them, in respect both to the objects themselves and to what has been published in relation to them. For this purpose they may almost be considered as living and continually progressing encyclopædias, which are incessantly consulted, and seldom consulted in vain. Were any of them to come to England from abroad, his position in science would entitle him to be received among us with distinguished honour; and yet, after twenty-eight years' service in the Museum, the highest paid among them receives only the salary of a junior clerk in one of the public offices. They are at the same time compelled to belong to and support various scientific societies, in order to maintain the high position which they have acquired." The high character of the Assistants in his own department, thus vouched for by Dr. GRAY, is, we believe, equally true of those in the other departments in the Museum. Mr. CONINGHAM, who followed Mr. BUTT, spoke also of the high attainments and qualifications of the Assistants generally, and "contended that they were entitled to better remuneration than they now enjoyed. The clerks in the public offices had only ordinary duties to perform, but these gentlemen, before they could fill the situations they held, must have a scientific education. (Hear, hear.) There were men in the British Museum who had been there for twenty years, and had not yet reached the maximum salary of 300*l.* a year. (Hear.)" The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in replying to these observations, very improperly taunted Mr. CONINGHAM with being an advocate for a "wholesale advancement of salaries," it being very well known that all that was sought was to give to the older Assistants a salary somewhat commensurate with their long and arduous services. "To compare the salaries," he said, "given in the British Museum with those in the public offices was fallacious and unsatisfactory, because they had no system of classification that would enable them to bring out in a simple form the respective duties, and what ought to be the salaries of each. A clerk in a public office was hard at work, or supposed to be, all his official hours; but that was not the case with the officers (assistants?) of the British Museum, whose duties were of a much less exhaustive character. He did not say this mode of viewing the matter settled the controversy (we should think not), but it showed that the comparison between the two classes of officers was superficial, and therefore delusive. It was only by a searching inquiry that the comparative claims of the two could be decided upon and determined." It is just such an inquiry, as we have been informed, that the Assistants in the Museum court, having embodied a request to that effect in a memorial submitted to her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury on the 4th of May last. Should such an inquiry be instituted it will be once seen that not only are their qualifications far higher than those of the Government officials, but that their daily duties are also far more arduous, to the confutation of Mr. GLADSTONE's assertion that they are "of a much less exhausting character"—an assertion recklessly made, and which is as groundless as it is ungenerous. We trust, however, that this is the last time in which it will be necessary to bring such a subject before the House of Commons, as, from the high character of Mr. PANIZZI we feel convinced that he must be

anxious to see justice done to his Assistants in the great establishment over which he presides; and all the more so, because, as we have been given to understand, it was mainly owing to his exertions that those gentlemen, whose cause we have been advocating, are now in a comparatively better position than they were in a few years ago.

There is no person, we may reasonably suppose, who does not feel some regret at the decadence of any one of our old English institutions. They are connecting links with the past, often frail and rust-eaten, but nevertheless picturesque; and, provided that they do not canker those things which come into contact with them, their antiquity should procure their preservation. Westminster School is a beautifully picturesque object outside. Its grey stone and decaying pilasters, its gloomy cloisters, and far-vaunted memories make it a delightful place of haunt to the tourist of the hour. But its inside has within the last few weeks been discovered to be much less picturesque than, and quite as comfortable as, its outside. The school dormitories are damp and close, the lavatories are few and far between, and the school-rooms are ill-ventilated and inconvenient. Moreover, the coffers of Old Westminster are by no means in fitting condition to repair these flaws at present. The report of the Committee has shown that the *genius loci* is exceedingly sick in his present abode, and cannot travel to healthier localities for want of funds. His voluntarily-offered victims are yearly lessening in numbers. Twenty years ago they amounted to some four hundred; now one hundred and odd victims complete the tale. The modern Minotaur is yearly obliged to contract his appetite, and we trust will ere long have to feed on the single straw. We see no possible reason why parents should choose Westminster School for their sons. The education is not particularly good; indeed, we may almost say it is very bad, as it professes to be based on the old classical system, and yet very seldom sends out a classical scholar. It is almost a byword at our Universities, and it does not figure in the Middle-class or India Civil Service Examinations. Its domestic economy is deplorable; its finances are sadly below par; and it has little or nothing to allege on its behalf save its antiquity and its *religio loci*. No claims to antiquity and no idea of *religio loci* would reconcile a normal Paterfamilias to sleep in a damp-wainscotted room on a damp pallet; why, then, should young Master Paterfamilias be relegated to expensive dampness and dismalness? These remarks of ours apply to the report of the Committee on Westminster School, which, as we suppose our readers have seen, we shall not repeat. Nevertheless, we had hoped that Old Westminster might migrate with his much talked of *religio loci* and his well-filled coffers. We did not want him to do so with inconsiderate haste. His acclimatised pupils he might retain until they left or died, and he had packed up his multitudinous baggage. We quite agree with the Irish physician, who held that if a man had spent forty years up to his neck in a horse-pond, it would probably do him no harm to remain there. So those acclimatised pupils who are now at Westminster school—one hundred out of four hundred—might sleep, we thought, in the damp dormitories, and row in muddy waters for the rest of their probation. For ourselves, we had visions of other days, when Old Westminster should row a race with Eton without being beaten in the first hundred yards; when he should turn out in Lord's cricket-ground an eleven fresh from country quarters, that should hold their own with those of Harrow or Eton; and when there should be some connection, even though a remote one, between his hard-working pupils and University first classes. We regret to state that we have now lost all sympathy with this same Westminster *genius*, who turns out to be a dingy, impudent old pauper, with nothing to sustain him save wheezy appeals to ancient memories and *religiones locorum*. Old Westminster will ultimately, we have no doubt, die of inanition. The Mezentian league between his smoky dotage and the lives of healthy young English boys will be soon dissolved. For ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying that we consider intramural burial to be no greater relic of barbarism than the education of young children within the heart of our great city of London.

We all recollect the excitement caused by the intelligence that the lucrative and envied posts of the Civil Service of India were thrown open to the youthful subjects of the QUEEN. As if to heighten this excitement, we had multiplied leaders from the *Times* newspaper on this topic; and a report from the late Lord MACAULAY, in which it was pointed out, in rounded periods and sesquipedalian words, how easily a clever charity-boy might transform himself into a prince and a great man in India. The educational world was all agog. Oxford was pitted against Cambridge, and Dublin against Edinburgh. Every schoolmaster was anxious to show that some one at least of the successful candidates had studied for some months or weeks under his tuition. Professional men with small gains and large families bewailed the fact that they had no such chance in their youth, and forthwith destined their favourite sons for sovereignties in India. Our Scottish friends were struck with astonishment that they had few or none among the successful candidates, and thought it strange that they should be beaten not only by Cambridge or Oxford, but also by Trinity, Dublin. Gradually the excitement ebbed away. The earliest-chosen candidates too soon found that Indian suns are terribly prone to dissipate the romantic element, and that gold was apparently not much more plentiful on the Oriental Continent than in England. Then came the Mutiny and all its sad results, and the value of the Civil Service appointments sank greatly in the market. Never-

theless, it can scarcely be doubted that their intrinsic value is still great, and that a clever, ambitious youth, who can stand the climate and abstain from excesses, may certainly earn a competency for himself and possibly even a name in history. This year we observe that there have been no fewer than eighty vacancies to fill up: for which Cambridge supplies 19 successful candidates; Oxford 14; Dublin 13; the Queen's Colleges, Ireland, 6; and the Scottish Universities, 4. Trinity College, Dublin, has, we believe, special classes for the preparation of pupils for this examination. Oxford partially recognises it; Cambridge as yet, and we think not unwisely, refuses to give any special training for it. The preparation for these examinations is, after all, but a *quasi* species of cram; and we cannot help feeling some pity for the unsuccessful candidate, *et. 23*, who wanders about London primed with Greek and Sanscrit wares for which he can find no market. Nevertheless, cram, if it be really genuine, is by no means so bad a thing as many persons imagine. It implies a pretty accurate knowledge of the subject which the successful crammer has studied; and we are certainly not inclined to ignore the efforts of the Irish Universities. Scotch metaphysics do not appear to be very profitable in these Indian Civil Service examinations; and south of the Tweed we feel but very little sympathy with the doleful cry of the writer who asked why the government of India should be taken out of the hands of the cautious cosmopolitan Caledonian, and transferred to the hot-headed, illogical Irishman. Let Scotchmen, if they really feel for the future of India, for the reason just mentioned, improve their time-honoured schools and universities until they can fairly vie with Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and those *novæ ædes*, the Queen's Colleges, Ireland. Our limits will not allow us to make any further remarks upon the various successful candidates. We may note, however, that among them we see with great pleasure the name of BADEN POWELL—a name which will be long cherished by all those persons who admire the union of truth and honesty with great intellect.

We willingly afford to Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE the opportunity of refuting the statement that the "Life of Garibaldi," written by M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, and published by them, is a plagiarism from the work of Mr. DWIGHT. In our observations upon the former we did not exclude the alternative (which turns out to be the true one) that GARIBALDI himself had supplied similar notes to different writers; though we certainly did think—and Messrs. ROUTLEDGE will admit that we were not unjustified in doing so—that this was the more unlikely of the two. The explanation of Messrs. ROUTLEDGE is, however, perfectly satisfactory:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—In the notice of "Garibaldi, an Autobiography, by A. Dumas," which appeared in the columns of the CRITIC on the 18th inst., you quote a paragraph from an American journal, headed "A Remarkable Literary Theft," which, after pointing out a previous publication on the same subject—edited by Mr. Dwight, and published in New York some time last year—proceeds, on the assumption that M. Dumas was cognizant of the fact, to charge him with piracy, in "getting some one to make a translation," and then using "this stolen property," after prefixing thereto "a few prefatory remarks of his own."

In your comments upon this statement you observe that "the piracy, if piracy there be, so strongly denounced by the American writer, is a startling instance of literary profligacy;" adding that, "as to the publishers, Messrs. Routledge were very likely imposed upon."

A comparison between that portion of Mr. Dwight's volume and the work of M. Dumas, which purports to be Garibaldi's own account of his career up to the period of his return to Europe from South America in 1848, appears to us fully to bear out your opinion that "the two renderings must have had the same origin." But we think, nevertheless, that we shall be able to show, satisfactorily, that M. Dumas, in not adverting to Mr. Dwight's publication, has not been guilty of literary piracy, nor attempted to impose upon ourselves or the public.

The twofold publication of the matter in question is, we submit, easily accounted for, viz., by supposing, in accordance with your own surmise, that he may have "entrusted his MSS. to two different persons at two different times." We are persuaded that he has gone even beyond this; and that, from his willingness to oblige some of his friends and admirers, he may have allowed various copies to be taken from his MSS. In support of which opinion we subjoin an extract from a letter addressed by M. Pomba, on the 6th June last, to the editor of *Le Siècle*. M. Pomba, who is the head of an eminent publishing firm at Turin, here refers to a forthcoming work on the services of "Les Chasseurs des Alpes" under Garibaldi in 1859, from the pen of Colonel Corrano, chief of the staff to that General, in which work it was intended to include Garibaldi's early autobiographical narrative:

A M. le Directeur du journal *Le Siècle* à Paris.

Turin, 6 Juin 1860.

— Les premières pages de cet ouvrage (intitulé "Les Chasseurs des Alpes, et le Général Garibaldi," écrit en Italien) sont consacrées à la première partie de la vie du Général, écrite par lui-même, et par lui donnée au Colonel Corrano. Cette partie est exactement la même, sauf la traduction, dans les mémoires par M. Dumas, que vous publiez.

M. Corrano, à qui j'en ai parlé hier, m'a dit qu'effectivement le Général avait fait traduire ses propres mémoires pour les remettre à M. Alexandre Dumas, avec faculté de les publier; que le manuscrit fut envoyé au Colonel, qui le fit avoir à Gènes à M. Bertani, chargé de le faire parvenir à M. Dumas.

Je dois vous avertir de tout cela pour ne pas encourir de votre part l'accusation de contrefaçon.

(Signed) LOUIS POMBA.

The foregoing extract shows not only that Garibaldi has sanctioned the use of these MSS. in more than one publication, but that he had caused (according to the testimony of Colonel Corrano) a translation of them to be made expressly for M. Dumas with a view to its publication by him, and had directed that this should be delivered into that gentleman's hands by his own confidential agent, M. Bertani.

It is scarcely credible under such circumstances that M. Dumas—having access to the original MSS., besides being furnished with a translation made for his use—would take the trouble of translating the autobiography contained in Mr. Dwight's volume, supposing even he had been aware of its existence. But we have no hesitation in asserting that he was ignorant of the American publication; and we may add that, until very recently, it had not in any way become known to us. The following are his own words, however, in answer to

an inquiry made to him by us about a fortnight ago, addressed to his agent in London, M. Ferdinand Silas.

Marselles, 9 Août 1860.
J'ai le manuscrit Italien de Garibaldi lui-même. Je vais le faire copier, et vous l'envoyer aussitôt mon retour à Palerme.
Je n'ai pué dans aucun volume Anglais ni Américain.

(Signed) ALEX. DUMAS.

We trust that we have said sufficient to exonerate M. Dumas from the coarse and unjust attack made upon his literary probity by the American writer. As to the ridiculous imputation of his memoir of Garibaldi being a French romance, its best refutation is to be found in the close intimacy notoriously subsisting between the two men—interrupted only by the stirring events in Sicily during the last two months.

In conclusion, we maintain, without fear of contradiction, that M. Dumas's work is the only authentic memoir of Garibaldi; and that to him alone has the General entrusted the task of editing and publishing an account of the whole of his remarkable career.

This fact is well known on the Continent; but that the English public may be satisfied of its truth, we have caused a direct application to be made to General Garibaldi, and we shall not fail to give publicity to his reply to our question as soon as it reaches us.—We are, Sir, yours, &c.

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, AND ROUTLEDGE.

2, Farringdon-street, Aug. 21.

The following letter tells its own story; we hope, however, that if the author of "Farquhar Fairheart," or any other correspondent, is favoured with any further communication from the critical swindler, he will not hesitate to give up the name and address. It is only by publicity that such despicable impostors can be exposed and prevented.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—In the CRITIC bearing date the 4th inst. there appeared the following advertisement: "A person of high rank begs to be informed of the address, circumstances, and history of the author of 'Farquhar Frankheart.' A frank confidence may be handsomely rewarded. No notice can be taken of any but an autograph letter. Address, in ten days, &c., &c., Brighton."

Several gentlemen who happened to know the author of the book mentioned called my attention to the foregoing. It didn't elate me at all; nor was I disposed to take any notice of it, believing it to be a mere *ruse*. I was remonstrated with, however, for putting this construction on the advertisement, and moved to send you the following in reply: "The author of 'Farquhar Frankheart' informs the person of high rank advertising in last CRITIC, that he can be communicated with through his publishers, Ward and Co., Paternoster-row." I supposed I should hear no more from the advertiser, when, lo! Saturday last brought forth this severe rejoinder: "The author of 'Farquhar Frankheart' is suspicious! He has thrown away a noble chance. The advertiser has influence with the highest personages in the realm. No! Adieu."

Now, Sir, what I beg to be allowed to say through the medium of your valuable journal is, that I am deeply sorry, if kindness was really meant, that I have offended the "person of high rank." Being poor, "a noble chance" would, of course, be worth much to me. Allow me, Mr. Editor, with all deference and respect, to suggest that when gentlemen would like to befriend an author, the best way, and the most agreeable to the party for whom the favour is meant, is to open a communication through the publisher. I admit that a would-be patron may have reasons for withholding address, &c., from a publisher; but advertising is an expedient which creates suspicion. Better confide than excite unjust surmises.

Whilst I am writing to you, will you permit me to advert in the columns of the CRITIC to something else, not of a pleasant character, but of some moment to the literary public? I do not know much about the ways, and so on, of the book world, having lived, up to my twenty-fourth year, in the midst of toil and numerous privations, on a barren Yorkshire moorland, and am therefore at a loss how to estimate the following, sent me with a full address:

August 1, 1860.

REV. SIR,—I have read with interest and pleasure your new tale, "Farquhar Frankheart." I am sorry it has not been more generally noticed by the press, as I reckon it a *perfect gem*. Perhaps you are trusting to the copies sent out by your publisher. If so, let me inform you, you will be disappointed. Respectable reviewers have always a heavy pressure of books for notice, and must pass over some. If you would have it singled out, you must do as others do—pay. If you will send me five copies, with a *sl.* Bank of England note in two halves, I will procure you five lengthy and very favourable notices in first-class journals. And I tell you they will be cheap at that. I write in strict confidence. Let me hear from you soon, as I am wishful to help you without delay.—I am, &c. . . .

Rev. —

Of course, I took no further notice of the letter. But what am I to think? That the writer is an impostor? I do so think, and would warn authors. But the hope I beg to express, and to which I would call attention, is, that there is no practice on which the party in question could ground an expectation of success in his artifice. Such a supposition shakes confidence in the worth of reviews and notices of books. I have never feed, and yet mine have been favourably noticed. I rejoice in the belief that all our respectable journals are above such sordid considerations, in fixing their estimate of a work.

Trusting to your forbearance, I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Aug. 22. THE AUTHOR OF "FARQUHAR FRANKHEART."

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Occasional Criticisms, No. I.—Guide to the Exhibition Rooms.

IN ENUMERATING THE DEPARTMENTS of the British Museum, and the periods at which they were respectively created, in order to make the question of the dismemberment of that national institution more intelligible, I had recourse to various official volumes and papers, which it has cost me much time to procure, and flattered myself that the case was stated with sufficient exactness.

I omitted, however, to consult the "Guide to the Exhibition Rooms," 1859, 8vo. On a subsequent examination of that volume, it turned out that my attempt was a piece of superfluity and temerity. A similar enumeration therein appears, with the signature of a person of no less distinction than Antonio Panizzi, Esquire. This discovery, so unexpectedly made, threw me into a fit of dismay.

"Imprimer, c'est l'enfer" was one of the sayings of the learned Brotier. I felt it so, and proceeded to ascertain the amount of my errors, with the intention of offering a humble apology to those whom I might have misled.

The process was this. I compared the statement in question with

the authorities which I had before consulted, and shall repeat it *verbatim*, with the addition of references to those authorities.

We have now to notice the departments. In 1756 we observe manuscripts, natural history, printed books. ["Acts and Votes," 1805, p. 128.] In 1803 a keeper of coins and medals was appointed. ["Acts and Votes," 1805, p. 129.] In 1807 that keepership was superseded by the creation of a department of antiquities. ["Acts and Votes," 1828, p. 153.] In 1827 we observe a department of Banksian botanical collections. ["Acts and Votes," 1828, p. 155.] In 1837, in pursuance of a resolution of a committee of the House of Commons, the department of natural history was divided into mineralogy, zoology, botany. In the same year, and in accordance with the same resolution, the department of prints and drawings was created. ["Report from the Select Committee on the B.M.," 1838, p. 18.] In 1857, by restricting the mineralogy, the department of geology was created. ["Return for 1857," p. 21.] We have now, therefore, a department of printed books, of manuscripts, of antiquities, of zoology, of geology, of mineralogy, of botany, and of prints and drawings.

As it was my determination to point out every omission or error which might be detected in my own enumeration of the departments, I consider myself entitled to pursue the same course with regard to that of Mr. Panizzi, and shall proceed to examine it, despite his superior means of information, on those principles.

At first the Museum was divided into three departments, viz. printed books, manuscripts, and natural history; at the head of each of them was placed an officer designated an *under librarian*.—A. P.

True in substance, but the order of the departments was, as in my statement, manuscripts, natural history, printed books. This is proved by the *Statutes* of 1805, 1808, 1814, 1833, 1839, and 1851.

The present by George III. of Egyptian antiquities, and the purchase of the Hamilton and Townley antiquities, made it moreover imperative to create an additional department—that of antiquities and art—to which were united the prints and drawings, as well as the medals and coins, hitherto attached to the library of printed books and manuscripts.—A. P.

A medley of errors. There never was a department of *antiquities and art*. A keepership of *coins and medals* was established in 1803—a fact which Mr. Panizzi could not discover. The department of *antiquities* was created in 1807—a fact which Mr. Panizzi could not discover. The *coins and medals* were not attached to any library after 1803, and the phrase *library of printed books and manuscripts* is sheer nonsense.

In 1827 a fifth department—that of botany—was created, in consequence of

the bequest by Sir Joseph Banks of his botanical collections (besides his library consisting of about 16,000 volumes).—A. P.

The *Statutes* of 1833 prove that there were only *four keepers of departments*. The appointment to the Banksian botanical collections was temporary. The department of *botany* was not created till 1837.

In 1837 the prints and drawings were separated from the department of antiquities, and became an independent department, and at the same time the department of natural history was divided into two, one of geology, including palæontology and mineralogy, the other of zoology.—A. P.

Another medley of errors. To avoid confusion I must number the items: 1. The division of the department of natural history, and the division of the department of antiquities, were not made at the same time. 2. The order of the proceedings was the reverse of that above stated. 3. The department of natural history was divided into *three*. 4. *Geology* was not one of the new departments. 5. *Palæontology* was then included in *mineralogy*. 6. The department of *botany* was then created. There were, at the close of 1837, seven keepers of departments.—*Statutes*, 1839, p. 8.

In 1857 mineralogy was constituted a separate department.—A. P.

The chronological error of Mr. Panizzi does not exceed *twenty years*—so it shall pass in the crowd. He should have said, In 1857 *geology* was constituted a separate department.

In 1856 the office of superintendent of the natural history departments was created.—A. P.

A very proper measure—independently of the eminent merit of the individual who received the appointment—as it could not be expected that Mr. Panizzi should perform more than half the duties which were performed by Sir Henry Ellis.

At present the Museum is divided into eight departments, viz., printed books, manuscripts, antiquities and art, botany, prints and drawings, zoology, palæontology, mineralogy, each under the immediate care of an *under librarian* as keeper.—A. P.

The above enumeration of the departments is *erroneous* in its nomenclature, and as to its arrangement is as devoid of authority as it is conspicuous for *absurdity*.

I now feel justified in asserting that the preliminary portion of the "Guide to the Exhibition-rooms," signed A. P., is a discredit to its author, and utterly unworthy of the matchless institution from which it emanates.

I have been the more severe on the errors of Mr. Panizzi because it annoys me to find so very faulty a preface to the learned, lucid, and instructive summaries of Gray, Carpenter, Waterhouse, Story-Maskelyne, Bennett, and Hawkins. *Vivant!* BOLTON CORNEY.

HISTORIES OF PUBLISHING HOUSES.

No. III.—THE HOUSE OF BLACKWOOD.

CHAPTER III.—CONCLUSION.

WHEN MR. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD DIED, on the 16th of September 1834, he left behind him, as already seen, "a widow exemplary in all the domestic virtues, and a large family, some of them very young." There were seven sons, Alexander, Robert, John, and four others, whereof John, the present head of the house of Blackwood, was born in 1818. "His two eldest sons," said Lockhart in the obituary notice already quoted, "will carry on the business in which from boyhood they were associated with their honoured parent;" and the same high authority assured the public that they were "generally esteemed for their amiable dispositions, their talents, and their integrity." With such a start, and with such characters, they could not fail to do well. Their father left them a good general business, many excellent copyrights, and a magazine the growth of which has been exhibited in former sections of our history, and which, flourishing for many years as a literary and political organ, had now more than ever a claim on the support of the "great Conservative party," for Sir Robert Peel at last was "in." Wilson was in the plenitude of his powers, throwing off glowing essays, critical, imaginative, as the famous lion shakes the dew-drops from his mane. The "Noctes," too, were in full career, for not until after another year did the Ettrick Shepherd cease to drink whiskey-toddy, and collapse in the cold grasp of death, depriving the celebrated dialogues of their chief interlocutor. Those years, under the conduct of Alexander and Robert Blackwood, were not the worst years in the history of *Maga*, thanks to the inheritance which they had received and to their own good sense and enterprise. In the six years 1835-40, for instance, many new contributors, without distinction of sect or party, were added unto *Maga*, and some of the best papers of old contributors date from that period. While "The Cruise of the Midge" was proceeding successfully to completion and Wilson was delivering himself of eloquent lucubrations on Edmund Spenser,—George Moir, the acute Aberdonian Professor of Belles Lettres in Edinburgh University, was contributing a series of really beautiful articles on Shakespeare in Germany (well worth reprinting one of these days); Dr. Croly

began elaborate articles on William Pitt; the pen of Mary Howitt, too, was visible in *Maga*; and, most wonderful of all, even ultra-Radical Douglas Jerrold was permitted to write his "Men of Character"—such was the catholicity which characterised the conduct of *Blackwood* under the Alexander-and-Robert régime. It may be a foolish predilection for volumes conned in youth, but somehow the numbers of *Maga* for those years seem to us among the best which she ever produced. Those were the years of "The World we live in," of such papers by De Quincey as "The Revolt of the Tartars," a great migration powerfully described; of the winding-up of the "Diary of a late Physician;" and of the commencement of the late John Sterling's contributions. While Christopher was pouring forth his rhapsodies from "among the mountains," John Fisher Murray, he of "The World of London," was contributing the crustaceous experiences of the Irish Oyster-eater. Men, famous since, professionally and otherwise, were making their *début* in the pages of *Maga*. There was Professor Ferrier, with his "Introduction to the Philosophy of Consciousness;" there was Professor Aytoun, with his delicately-metred "Hermotimus" (both of them afterwards sons-in-law of Wilson); there was John Sterling, "our new contributor," as Wilson fondly called him, penning copious pieces in verse and prose—Crystals from Caverns, Sexton's Daughters, Legendary Lores—in their polish, grace, and delicacy, all but unique in our recent literature; while, in a very different strain, Mr. Samuel Warren was commencing perhaps the most popular of his novels, "Ten Thousand a Year." We note in the year 1840 the papers of De Quincey on "Style," which included, some crusty critic said, every conceivable fault of style. In the same year, too, the Maginn-candle, long flickering in its socket, gave forth its last *Maga*-sparkles in the "Tobias Correspondence." It was in 1840, moreover, that, with his "Peninsular Sketches" and so forth, there began first to develop himself in *Maga* Mr. Frederick Hardman, one of the *employés* of the House of Blackwood at this day, which has just brought out, with the permission of the *Times*, his letters to the *Leading Journal*, descriptive of the recent war between Spain and

Morocco. Frederick Hardman had fought, volunteer-fashion, in the early Carlist-Christino campaigns, and from that day to this Maga has never long wanted from his pen some lively sketch of men and things continental. We have said nothing, though something ought to be said, of the "Alcibiades" of Sir Daniel Sandford, the Greek Professor at Glasgow, or of the pleasantly satirical "Hints to Authors," by the Rev. J. White, of Bonchurch, one of the most versatile of writers. Author of "Sir Frizzle Pumpkin," and of the "Nights at Mess," with their amusing drolleries, Mr. White is not only besides a successful dramatist, but the writer of the grave works, "The Eighteen Christian Centuries" and "The History of France," recently published by the House of Blackwood. And all the time, not to speak of other successful books, Alison's History of Europe was wending on its successful way. The first two volumes had been comparative failures, but the remainder made ample amends.

The last years of the Alexander-Robert régime were distinguished, so far as Maga was concerned, by similar breadth of management. In 1841 and in 1842 we find Sam Phillips (the "Doctor Phillips" in by-gone years, of "Frank Grave" and the Carric) contributing his "Caleb Stukely;" and, strange as the appearance of Douglas Jerrold himself, the indefatigable Walter Savage Landor figures in the Maga of 1842-3—he the ultra-revolutionary—with a new series of Imaginary Conversations. In one of them, however, he fell foul of Wordsworth, whose son-in-law, Mr. Edward Quillinan, retaliated in an imaginary conversation of his own, and Mr. Landor soon disappeared from the pages of Maga. The Rev. J. Eagles, "The Sketcher," and writer of letters to "My dear Eusebius," was a notability of a long series of years, and his paper on "Ruskin's Modern Painters" was never forgiven by the great art-critic, who has had many a fling at him and at Maga since, which Maga was not slow to respond to. In 1842 we find De Quincey lucubrating on Cicero; and in the September of the same year, No. I. of the English version of "The Poems and Ballads of Schiller," the authorship of which, long kept a profound secret, has since been acknowledged by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, his first appearance on the Blackwood stage. During the later years of the second half of the Alexander-Robert régime we note, too, the appearance of reclusive William Smith, of Kensington (the author of "Thorndale", published recently by the House of Blackwood) with his fine critical essay on Auguste Comte, the first of a long series of similar disquisitions, which include among their topics Goldsmith, Emerson, and Carlyle. In the same year appeared the "We are all Low People here" of Sam Phillips, and the "Marston, or Memoirs of a Modern Statesman," of Dr. Croly, a striking novel of the French Revolutionary times, since reprinted. To the latter end of this régime also belong the series of lively sketches of Italian Tour, from the pen, we believe, of the Rev. Charles Badham, Oxford's Ratcliffe Traveller, and notable for their *exposé* of *virtù-dealing* impostures.

The year 1845 witnessed the death of Alexander Blackwood, followed not long afterwards by that of Robert. Since those events the management of the business and of the magazine has been in the hands of Mr. John Blackwood, born, as already stated, in 1818, the year after the foundation of the magazine of which he is now part proprietor and sole editor. Mr. John Blackwood had received an excellent classical education, and Continental travel and the study of various foreign languages had in due measure prepared him for the task of conducting famous Maga. He began his new duties at the time when the Anti-Corn-Law League was triumphant; but Maga still held on her old course, whether her principles were prospering or not, and as Wilson aged, his son-in-law, Aytoun, developed himself, and in many a lively and vigorous piece of prose and rhyme kept up courageously and wittily the battle against the victorious Leaguers. Among other contributions to the Maga of John Blackwood's earlier régime may be mentioned the "Truths contained in Popular Superstitions," of Dr. Mayo, since republished, and some of the final essays of De Quincey, "The English Mail Coach," and the "Vision of Sudden Death," pendants to the "Suspiria de Profundis," which appeared in 1845. Professor Aytoun was contributing to Maga in these years some of the best of his "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," which, in their collective form have been one of the most noticeable publications of the House of Blackwood. With the revolutionary year of 1848, the House published in the usual form the "Now and Then" of Samuel Warren, one of its most successful books; and during the course of 1848 it had to deplore the death of a striking contributor to Maga, Mr. Ruxton, the American traveller, who, like Mr. Frederick Hardman, began life by campaigning in Spain, and who, before his death, had meditated explorations of Central Africa which might have anticipated those discoveries of Captains Burton and Speke, which Maga has chronicled. The January of the year opened with an announcement in Maga, on the subject of American copyright, which is well worth referring to. So popular was *Blackwood* in the United States, that a reprint of it was regularly issued every month as soon as it was disembarked in the States. Mr. John Blackwood took counsel with American lawyers, and hit upon an expedient for baffling the American reprinter. He procured a contribution to Maga from an American pen, and, availing himself of the laws of the States, threatened the American publisher with legal proceedings if the number were as usual reprinted. The Yankee was frightened, and entered into an arrangement, under which, from that day to this, he has paid to its lawful proprietors in Edinburgh a tribute for the privilege of republishing Maga in the States.

But the great event of the year 1848, so far as the fortunes of Maga were concerned, and in spite of the many spirited contributions in prose and verse which it received from the pen of Professor Aytoun, was the appearance in the number for April of Part I. of the "Caxtons." Notwithstanding the Schiller translations, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was then at the nadir of his literary fame. His repulsive "Lucretia" had disgusted his warmest admirers, and the storm of oburgation which it produced had tempted him to remonstrate, in a deprecatory pamphlet, with the public and his critics. In a happy hour, he resolved to try a new line of fiction—the peaceful, pure, and domestic; and, luckily for it, Maga, to which he had already contributed the translation of Schiller, was pitched upon as the depository of "The Caxtons." Its success was immediate and immense, all the more so that a certain mystery at first shrouded its authorship, and thus, while many persisted in ascribing it to the author of "Pelham," many more insisted that it could not be his, and that a new novelist had arisen in the land. "The Caxtons" has been followed in the pages of Maga by "My Novel" and by "What will he do with it?"—each more successful than its predecessor, whether in the Magazine or as published in a collective form, and for all of which fabulous sums have been paid by the House of Blackwood to the Baronet of Knebworth. Just about the time, moreover, when this new vein of fiction was opened, a new mode of popularising science was discovered, to enrich at once the pages of Maga and its proprietors. The basis of Professor Johnstone's "Chemistry of Common Life," one of the most successful of modern scientific serials, was contributed to Maga, the proprietors of which published the serial itself. Since then the idea has been further and similarly worked by Mr. G. H. Lewes, whose "Physiology of Common Life," reproduced and expanded from the Magazine, and published in serial form, has all but eclipsed in its success Professor Johnstone's triumphant performance. As it used to be said that Wilson edited Maga, so in later years, when Christopher North grew feeble (his "Dies Boreales," an attempted resuscitation of the "Noctes," commenced its appearance in the June of 1849, but was soon abandoned), it has been said that his son-in-law, Professor Aytoun, was and is the editor of *Blackwood*. In both cases the statement is wide of the mark. *Blackwood* has never had any other editor than a Blackwood, and since 1849 Mr. John Blackwood has edited Maga as closely and diligently as any of his predecessors. To him belong the later triumphs of Maga, associated as he is in partnership with his brother William, who, on his return from India, in the army of which he held the rank of a Major, became a partner in the House. The history of the magazine, and of the firm generally, during the last ten years, belongs to too recent a period for narrative or comment. Be it enough to notice the discovery and encouragement of Colonel Hamley, of Mrs. Oliphant, and of the authoress of "Adam Bede," three of the most popular of living writers of fiction, and all of whom have contributed the earlier of their chief performances to Maga, the proprietors of which have been the publishers of their other principal works. Among the remaining and more eminent of the recent publishing feats of the House, we may indicate the "Bothwell" of Professor Aytoun; the continuation of Sir Archibald Alison's History of Europe; the beautiful and meditative "Thorndale" of William Smith, of Kensington; the "Institutes of Metaphysics;" of Professor Ferrier; the "Eighteen Christian Centuries" and "History of France" of Mr. White of Bonchurch; the "Handy Book of Property Law" of Lord St. Leonards, the long series of useful and popular works on Agriculture, from the works of Professor Johnston to the newest edition of "The Book of the Farm" by Mr. Henry Stephens (whose acquaintance was made, and whose merits were detected, by the late William Blackwood on the top of a stage coach); the Lectures of Sir William Hamilton (the "black eagle of the desert" of the Chaldee Manuscript of 1817); the Physical and School Atlases of Keith Johnston; forward to the latest successes of all, Captain Sherard Osbourne's "Cruise in Japanese Waters," the "Tales from Blackwood," Mr. Oliphant's Narrative of the Elgin Mission to China, and the publication of "The Mill on the Floss," of which Mr. Mudie took three thousand copies, the largest number of any work ever known to have been secured by the Napoleon of librarians. Fitly may the curtain drop on our History of the House of Blackwood with this literary, publishing, and bibliopolic "blaze of triumph"!

Dr. Guthrie, in his discourse at the opening of the Tri-Centenary of the Reformation, took occasion to lament the want of a monument to John Knox, affirming that we did not even know where he was buried. The latter complaint, however, is scarcely correct, as it would appear from the following extract that a pretty close approximation to the identical spot had been made on good authority. The extract is from the preface to a work edited by Mr. David Laing, and recently privately printed for the Bannatyne Club, entitled "Charters of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles:"—"Knox was interred in the common burying-ground at the south side of St. Giles's Church, in the presence of the Regent Earl of Morton, the rest of the nobility, and a great concourse of people. Like his great coadjutor, Calvin, at Geneva, no stone or memorial appears to have been erected to mark the place of his interment; but there is reason to believe it was nearly in a line with the entrance to the south transept, a little to the west of Charles the Second's equestrian statue in the Parliament-close. In such a site a statue of the great Reformer would have been much more appropriate. The erection of the Parliament House in 1631 was obviously the means of obliterating the public burying-ground round the church; but the mass of human bones found in the immediate proximity during the process of reparation bore ample testimony to its present existence."

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PHILOSOPHY.

Metaphysics; or, the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real.
By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B.D. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

COMMON IS THE NOTION that metaphysics are in themselves dull; but in truth it is never the subject, it is the writer, that makes a book dull; and some of the most interesting works we have ever read were metaphysical works. In the hands of Mr. Mansel metaphysics are, we are sorry to say, exceedingly dull. Mr. Mansel has rather a high reputation; but, judging by the present volume—the only production of Mr. Mansel with which we are acquainted—we are at a loss to know on what it is founded. Gifted with some analytical acuteness, and well travelled both in the highways and by-ways of metaphysics, Mr. Mansel could not well write anything positively bad. But, destitute of metaphysical genius, and the slave of a singularly prosaic school—that of Sir William Hamilton—he is incapable of utterances profound and suggestive. All that he can do is to carry out a few steps farther that idiotic psychological process which should never have begun.

The questions with which psychology occupies itself are in themselves puerile; and, either for thought, for action, for poetry, or for religion, the answers to those questions are completely valueless. Psychology has a million problems which cannot be solved, but it has not a single problem that is worth the solving. In marching with weary mind through Mr. Mansel's dreary pages, we have not met with one fruitful or sunny spot, one minutest morsel of manna, a single refreshing fountain. All is arid and desolate. We have so often gone through the same wilderness before, that the scenes were all familiar to us. There was not a dead camel that we had not already seen, not a sandy tract more mournful than another that we had not trodden. It is true that Mr. Mansel professes to distinguish between psychology and ontology, and to ontology the second part of his treatise is dedicated. But his ontology is only his psychology rendered more cumbersome and chaotic. Ontology demands creative power; Mr. Mansel at best is only a critic. He can correct cleverly enough preceding psychologists; he cannot, however, enlarge and adorn the vast ontological temple.

Few philosophers in recent days have extended the ontological domain except Schelling, who may be called the Shakespeare of metaphysicians. In dealing with Schelling and with kindred spirits Mr. Mansel manifests partly his own incompetence, and partly the narrowness of the theologian. There have been theologians, no doubt, who were great thinkers; but the first impulse of the theologian is to defend a particular theological system. Mr. Mansel is rather more catholic, enlightened, and fair than theologians generally; yet it is obvious that he has set out with the intention of leading all his inquiries to a theological result. Now philosophy eminently claims absolute independence. This independence it can scarcely be said to enjoy in England. Nowhere is philosophical research less bold; nowhere has it less courage to proclaim its discoveries. It were strange indeed if compromise were the god of England's idolatry in everything else, and not in philosophy too. We are not the champions of audacities, of innovations as such. With nothing less, however, than the whole truth, so far as it can attain thereto, will or ought philosophy to be contented. But how rare amongst us the conquering phantasy to climb to the whole truth, and the valour to breathe it forth.

One or two outpourings of real and rich philosophy England has indeed during the present century witnessed; but, after its usual fashion, it treated them as insane paradoxes, denounced them as heresies. It was asserted lately that the taste for philosophical works had in England been growing. But what kind of works? Either those which are directly or indirectly apologies for existing institutions, or those which harmonise with the ancient scholastic formulas, or those which flatter England's materialisms, utilitarianisms, industrialisms. Suppose that edition after edition of Sir William Hamilton's Lectures were sold, as is likely enough to be the case, would this prove a deep interest in philosophy? It would not. The lovers of scholastic formulas find in Sir William Hamilton the last consummate master of those formulas. We have amongst us either accomplished logicians, or subtle physiologists, or shallow pretentious mortals who reject metaphysics altogether, like the followers of Comte. Hence the difficulty of criticising in detail works like this by Professor Mansel, or of saying anything which we have not said over and over again till we are tired of saying it. Where through a whole volume platitudes and fallacies continually alternate, what profit can follow from a searching and elaborate review? When we have read the first sentence of an English work avowedly concerning philosophy, we know always exactly what is to follow—the boy who was couched for cataract by Cheselden being invariably called in when there is a dearth of matter. How could we criticise Mr. Mansel's platitudes and fallacies so as to be amusing, not to speak of edification? When he holds up his hands in astonishment at the prodigious discovery of Bishop Butler, that all our passions relate either to pleasure or to pain

—a fact known to the very youngest child—it is in vain that we try to be amused. When he agrees with Bishop Butler in believing that passions denote those particular propensities of our nature which have for their objects external things themselves, distinct from the pleasure arising from them, we reject a monstrous absurdity which the whole of our experience contradicts. When Mr. Mansel quotes the assertion of the French charlatan, Cousin, that in our perception of the moral character of an act, whether done by ourselves or others, we may trace the united action of a moral judgment and a moral sentiment, we marvel how Mr. Mansel should deem such a transparent commonplace worth a moment's notice.

Mr. Mansel would guard us against confounding will and desire. What mortal so stupid or so silly as to dream of confounding them? If the testimony of psychology is to be trusted, Mr. Mansel pompously declares, the sublime intellectual condition in which subject and object are identified—a condition longed for by the mystics of all ages, and proclaimed as the basis of philosophy by modern German metaphysicians—is a degradation of man to the level possibly of a zoophyte; and yet, further pronounceth the oracle, there have not been wanting philosophers to proclaim this lowest possible manifestation of animal existence as the exaltation of man to the level of God—as the state of the Deity contemplating himself. Now, Mr. Mansel, this is neither very wise nor very witty. An exaltation into identity with the very highest things, and a degradation into identity with the very lowest, may both be characterised by entire forgetfulness of self; but it does not follow that they are in all other respects the same. Besides, we should prefer being an unconscious zoophyte, to being a painfully conscious psychologist. According to Mr. Mansel, nobody before Leibnitz had observed the difference between clear and obscure, distinct and indistinct cognitions. This is about as probable as that nobody before Leibnitz had observed the difference between sweet, sour, and bitter. Mr. Mansel alludes with apparent approbation to a miraculous revelation from the deep mind of Mr. Morell to this effect: while the brute perceives objects and acts in reference to them only *instinctively*, either for the satisfaction of its appetites or for self-preservation, a conscious separation is instantly effected by the *human* faculty between the subject and the object. In this separation lies the first distinctive act of *human intelligence*, an act to which there soon succeeds an apprehension of qualities in the external objects, totally different from any intelligence that can take place in the case of the lower animals. The animal does not think within itself, I am a dog or a horse, and that is a hare or a cornfield; it is impelled by the *force of instinct* toward the object, without any apprehension of its own personality as distinct from the thing presented to it. On the other hand, the child or the savage, without the least culture whatever, consciously separates self from the objective world in the very first distinct act of perception; and it is exactly here, in this very act of perception, that the *intellectual* quality of perception is first manifested. Now Mr. Morell may have more acquaintance with the physiology and psychology of brutes than we can pretend to; but we should say that all this is intolerable balderdash. The dog knows very well that he is not the bone, the horse that he is not the beans, the hare that he is not the dainty delicate plant, about to be devoured. Not having read Mr. Morell or Mr. Mansel, the dog or the horse or the hare may not bother himself with nice distinctions when he is dying for a dinner. He would be an egregious fool if he did. On the other hand, when we intellectual beings are hungry, we are very glad to lose the distinction between ourselves and a beefsteak as soon as possible. To oblige Mr. Morell, however, the next time we dine on a mutton-chop we shall politely inform it that it is a mutton-chop, and not a craving stomach, and that we are ourselves, and not a mutton-chop. We shall inform Mr. Morell and Mr. Mansel of the effect. Mr. Mansel solemnly assures us that when we say we see a horse, in reality we see nothing of the kind. We think that Mr. Mansel is quite right, so far as many of the London horses are concerned, with their haggard, shrivelled aspect, their torture revealed by many a sore, and their feet worn to the quick and bleeding. As to horses that are kindly treated, we prefer sticking to the old doctrine that when we see a horse we see a horse, unless Mr. Mansel prefer that the horse is perchance a logician or psychologist, and ought to be called an ass.

We feel as if we almost deserved to be called so ourselves, for having taken the trouble to refute either psychologist or logician. That grave and learned men should waste their time on such trifles is a fact not new to us. Ever since there has been a true philosophy there has been a false, and the false has often succeeded in being recognised as the true. But the true must not yield the field, though driven for a moment from a strong position. It is not true philosophy, it is notably false, which Mr. Mansel teaches. He teaches, he has the power to teach it, to the noblest youth of our land. The consequence is, on the one hand, an overrating of the merest trifles, and on the other an indifference to philosophy altogether. Philosophy cannot be thrown aside. Every age influences and is influenced by its philosophy. The most ostentatiously practical man has his philo-

sophy just like his neighbour. And the probability is, that his neighbour's philosophy is the higher of the two. Let us have heroic action, and we shall have a divine philosophy; let us have divine philosophy, and we shall have heroic action. But what tends toward heroic action? Individuality. And what tends toward divine philosophy? The gorgeous conception of the Infinite. The pedestal for heroism is the individuality of the individual, which abhors all that minute anatomy of the individual in which psychology indulges. But, besides heroism and philosophy, there is religion, and religion reveals to us a Father, God. This Father, God, the conception of the Infinite does not annihilate. Stalwart heroism, sonship to the Father, ecstatic mystic commune and identity with the universe, are all compatible. It is because you are so fond of analysis, Mr. Mansel, and are incapable of synthesis, that you cannot see this. If any of our readers are foolish enough to take an interest in psychology, they will find Mr. Mansel's volume superabundantly and most excellently psychological. If any body else can cut a hair into a hundred pieces, Mr. Mansel can snip it into a thousand. There is no fairyland in his pages, but his scissors are as small as if he had borrowed them from Titania. We suppose that we shall yet have to pronounce judgment on some ambitious sinner who cuts a hair into smaller pieces even than Mr. Mansel. May God grant us patience! ATTICUS.

HISTORY.

The History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern. By MARTIN HAVERTY. Dublin: James Duffy.

IRELAND IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY ENTIRELY; nobody will dispute that: but we quite agree with Mr. Haverty that it is hardly worth while to consider whether there is any truth in the legends which relate that Ireland was inhabited before the flood. We think he commences at a sufficiently early date when he chooses the 301st year after the deluge. Even then there is a fabulous air about the first accounts of the Milesian race, and we should not be very angry with any one who doubted that the sons of Milesius, who was the son of Breogan, who was the father of Ith, who "no doubt discovered the coast of Ireland, not from the tower of Breogan, which was impossible, but after having sailed thither," arrived in Ireland "A.M. 2934, and B.C. 1015, according to O'Flaherty's chronology." Nor are we at all surprised to learn that "there is a difference of opinion as to what Irish king reigned at the birth of Christ:" there are other countries, as well known to fame as Ireland, the regal history of which is involved in the same obscurity; but we are a little astonished to find that "it is thought to have been about this time" (A.D. 9) "that a certain recreant Irish chief waited on Agricola in Britain, and invited him to invade Ireland," for we have always been under the impression that Agricola wasn't born until A.D. 34, never was in Britain before A.D. 70, had it as his province from A.D. 77 to A.D. 84, and died A.D. 93. However, "the project was abandoned, for some cause not known, probably owing to the formidable military character of the people of Ireland;" and whilst poor Britannia groaned beneath the Roman yoke, "a Roman soldier never set hostile foot upon" the "much-coveted shores" of Hibernia. Strabo, on the contrary, describes the country as cold, ill-inhabited, unfertile, disgraced by cannibalism, and anything but attractive, in the days of Julius Cæsar. Mela gives a scarcely more flattering account of its state half a century after Christ; and St. Jerome was, according to his own statement, an eyewitness of Irish cannibalism. Still, it is agreed, that, for some reason, the Romans did not venture into Ireland. Through a rather tedious (to an English reader) narration of mythical stories and biographies of St. Patrick and half the saints in the Irish Calendar, we at length arrive at the "glorious reign of Brian" Boru or Borumha, to whom we are indebted not only for the handsome drubbing which he gave the Danes at Clontarf, but for a law whereby surnames were fixed. Mr. Haverty's is the first History in which we have met with the remarkable fact that it is Brian Boru to whom we owe our McCarthys and McDonnells, and O'Tooles and O'Connells; and we feel proportionately grateful for the information. From the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, of course Mr. Haverty's events are coloured Irish. Dermot M'Murrough's death "is described as being accompanied by fearful evidence of Divine displeasure;" one proof of which is that he made no will, and another that "his body became . . . a putrid mass," about as savoury as old Father Thames in sultry weather. Earl Strongbow, too, according to Mr. Haverty, "got himself proclaimed King of Leinster;" other accounts say distinctly, not King, but Earl. Mr. Haverty, however, defends Pope Adrian against the animadversions of Irish Catholic historians, and believes that the grant which his Holiness made to Henry II. was prompted simply by a desire to improve the religious condition of Ireland, and that the confirmatory bull of Alexander III. was obtained by the English King's hypocrisy. For our part, we have no reason to suppose that a pope would not act "from an unworthy motive" quite as readily as a king. We cannot but think that the offer of an annual tribute would influence the decision of the Holiest of Fathers, and if it could be attended with religious improvement upon the part of the people from whom it was to be exacted, that it would be irresistible. But we must pass along swiftly; we must not linger upon the "spoliation of the Irish" or "the episode of the blessed Cornelius." We must omit all notice of Cathal the Red-handed and Cathal Carragh; the insolence

of the English and the sufferings of the Irish; the intestine feuds of the Anglo-Irish; the decay of English power in the reign of Edward the Third; the narrowing of the Pale; the Statute of Kilkenny; and many other events full of interest and warning, for time and space would fail us, and patience fail the reader. Let us pass on to a slight notice of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, so eventful a period in the history of Ireland. It is very easy to see that Mr. Haverty bears the Virgin Queen no good will. Whatever can be urged against her he takes care to bring forward, and we do not remember to have noticed one circumstance in her favour—not even the alteration in the coinage. It is only too clear that Ireland was at this time in a most lamentable condition; but whether that was not as much owing to its internal feuds and discord as to external misgovernment, we think, admits of argument. We do not think the Kilkenny cats would be ruled on domestic principles. In connection with this reign Mr. Haverty devotes himself to whitewashing the character of Shane O'Neill; with not much success, however. A man who procures the assassination of his brother, takes for his mistress the woman who has betrayed her husband into his hands—that woman, moreover, being his own wife's stepmother—"chivalrous, confiding, and generous" though he be, cannot set up for an injured innocent. For Cromwell, it will be easily believed, Mr. Haverty has no tender feeling: "Whether he was a canting hypocrite," says he, "or a fanatical enthusiast is frequently discussed; but let this point be decided what way it may, and his panegyrists write as they will, the massacre at Drogheda stamps him with eternal infamy as a monster with a demon's heart." Mr. Haverty goes on to remark that Cromwell, when he "wrote to the Parliament to announce his success and the massacre which had been perpetrated," was impious enough to attribute it to "the Spirit of God," desiring that "God alone should have the glory." Certainly, if Mr. Haverty's account be correct, we cannot blame Cromwell for not laying claim to the glory himself; it was a ruthless act, which may be defended, but never applauded; defence would show a love of argument, applause the spirit of a fiend.

We are sorry that Mr. Haverty should have brought his history down to no more recent date than 1801. He desires that his work should be "popular," and we think it would have had more chance had it been continued to the present day. There have been many stirring events since that time; Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher "of the sword" are very nearly forgotten; it would have been a kind attention upon a fellow-countryman's part to resuscitate their memory. Cuffey, too, might have met with a graceful tribute. But it is evident that the Union has been too much for Mr. Haverty: peace and quietness and constabulary are more than he can bear. Still it is to be regretted that we could not have his opinion upon the Incumbered Estates Court.

Mr. Haverty concludes his work with these words, breathing a spirit of pathetic irony:

On the 1st of January, 1801, the Act came into operation, and from that date Ireland ceased to be a distinct kingdom; for an independent legislature she received an inoperative minority in the imperial parliament; her local interests were no longer under the care of her own representatives; her debt accumulated; her taxation multiplied to an excessive amount; her commerce fell into decay; her nobility and gentry became absentees; her wealth was drained into another country with scarcely any appreciable return; and in exchange for all these sacrifices she acquired—the honour of being an integral portion of the British empire!

It only remains for us to remark that, as we have not made Irish history a peculiar study, we can say little more with respect to his facts than that they appear to us to agree in the main with those of the most received authorities, viewed through Irish Catholic spectacles; indeed, at page 44 Mr. Haverty expresses his opinion that Ireland is much indebted to "blessed Patrick . . . for the influence of his intercession in heaven from that day to the present;" though we don't see how he can reconcile that with the Union! Is he indebted for that to blessed Patrick? His language would hardly lead one to believe that he considered that a matter for grateful acknowledgment. Much labour and diligence has undoubtedly been expended upon the preparation of this work, and copious references are given to the sources from which information has been derived. Lord Macaulay, amongst others, has been quoted; but our author accuses the noble writer of unfairness and ungenerousness, and remarks that "unfortunately the talents of the writer only aggravate the error or dishonesty of the historian." Certainly no one would acquit Lord Macaulay of prejudice, nor will the reader Mr. Haverty.

SCIENCE.

- 1.—*Glimpses of Ocean Life; or, Rock Pools and the Lessons they Teach.* By JOHN HARPER, F.R.S.S.A. London: T. Nelson and Sons. 1860. 8vo. pp. 379.
- 2.—*Life in the Sea; or, the Nature and Habits of Marine Animals.* Written and Compiled by LASCELLES WRAXALL. London: Houlston and Wright. 1860. 8vo. pp. 312.

SEASIDE NATURAL HISTORY ought to be very popular just now, if one might judge by the number of new books on the sea and living things which it inhabit; and although the inference is scarcely justified by our own experience, we willingly accept the fact as an augury of good. Indeed, there must be a demand for this kind of literature, seeing how large a portion of it is done to order and amounts to a mere *pot-pourri* of what has been written before,

instead of proceeding from an impulse to enlighten others by the utterance of that which one has seen and knows.

Mr. Harper's "Glimpses" are among the best of these offerings, and form an honourable exception to the common run, as they consist in a great measure of his own observations, set forth in unpretending style. There are twelve plates of marine animals drawn fairly enough by the author himself; while the cover represents the author's genius surrounded with golden star fishes, and blushes with the hue of the Alpine rose.

We find here the latest intelligence of an old acquaintance, the venerable sea-anemone of the late Sir J. G. Dalziel, in whose aquarium it became an inmate so long ago as 1828. It is now honoured with a portrait and memoir. The writer defends the *Actinia* from the sweeping charges of rapacity usually brought against them; but it may be remarked that the anemones kept in tanks are usually littoral species with slender arms, and require little food. There is now to be seen in the fish-house of the Zoological Gardens a group of the thick-armed and voracious *Actinia crassicornis*, a sort that eats fishes and small crabs, but, coming from deeper water, is seldom obtained, and very difficult to keep.

Mr. Harper gives a capital account of the way in which crabs cast their shells—a process he was so anxious to see, that on one occasion he sat up all night, feeling confident that one of his pets was about to exuviate! Six small specimens of the common shore-crab (*C. mænas*) were placed in separate glasses, and fed daily, until one of them showed that something was amiss by refusing food, and soon after it cast its shell, an operation which occupied only five minutes. When very young this crab moults frequently. The author registered the dates and preserved the *exuvie* of one which moulted on April 11, 1858, and again on May 22, July 3, Aug. 30, and Sept. 26 of the same year; the acceleration of the last moult is attributed to the creature having been fed daily, "like a prize beast," on purpose to try the effect on its growth. Some of these little crabs had lost part of their limbs, but after a moult new limbs appeared, of very diminutive size. After a second moult each new limb was nearly twice as large, and in the third it advanced to its natural bulk and form. The author is very proud of having put up in spirit a small edible crab (*C. pagurus*) in the very act of moulting. Hermit crabs shed their hard shell before pulling off the thin *exuvie* of their tail, and their increase at each moult is very gradual indeed. Prawns exuviate frequently, in some instances as often as once or twice a month. And the small shore barnacles (*Balanus*), if placed in the aquarium, will shed their skins to make objects for the microscope.

When talking of mussels, the author explains the old story of Bideford Bridge, which we never understood, though we have seen the twenty-four arches. It was said that the masonry of the piers was held together by the spinning of mussels; but Mr. Capern writes that "mussels are brought up by the cartload to protect the foundation, which is laid on rubble." There is also an interesting account of certain marine worms (*Terebella*), which we, like the author, never succeeded in digging out of their proper homes in the sand between tide marks. One of these, having strayed into a rock pool, was caught, and imprisoned in a tumbler of sea-water with shell sand, of which it immediately commenced building a tube; in this work it proceeded until it had passed round the glass and reached the spot where its labours commenced, when it darted in at the opening and continued for some time gliding round and round, as if in pursuit of its own tail. These worms habitually make fresh tubes daily, which are left in ruins by every ebbing tide; and they continue the practice in the aquarium, where it is no longer necessary, as if in sport. The author has made some good observations on that boring shell-fish the *Pholas*; but he has still much to learn, and we would earnestly recommend him to examine the anatomy of these and other creatures whose habits he may study. In his opening chapter he "bewails the systematic depreciation" of writers like himself by "distinguished" professors; but this is a mistake, and the whole passage should be expunged when the "Glimpses" arrive at a second edition, for it is bad policy to begin by deprecating an ill reception. Meanwhile the author may satisfy himself of the inaccuracy of some other statements to which he now lends his belief, such as the old fable of sea-birds dropping shells from a height in the air to break them; star-fishes filching oysters from their shells, which Edward Forbes only repeated as a joke; the deafness of fishes (has the writer never seen the "brain-bones" of a cod or mackerel?); and the remarkable mistake about the edible sea-cucumbers (*bêche de mer*, p. 229), which are a second time described as *Trepang* (p. 304).

The chapter on razor-fishes is founded entirely on a passage in E. Forbes, who borrowed it from Dr. G. Johnson, who again quoted it from Smellie, with an expression of contempt. And the figure of Beroë (pl. vi. f. 3, b), with the ciliated bands erroneously represented as a series of paddle-boards, is only the copy of one which brought a distinguished professor to grief many years ago.

The author "depreciates" himself by introducing things so foreign to the purpose of his book—his own "unvarnished tale"—which would be improved by the omission of everything second-hand.

The second work before us, entitled "Life in the Sea," is altogether a specimen of the book-making art, and we have searched its pages vainly for any trace of original observation or novel thought. It professes on the title-page to be "written and compiled" by a Mr. Wraxall; but the preface admits it is "principally based" on "Das

Leben des Meeres" of Dr. Hartwig, ungratefully described as "a German compilation."

Of the book thus pirated, an authorised translation (with Dr. Hartwig's own corrections and additions) was some time since announced by Messrs. Longmans. We will not, therefore, refer to it any more at present, but take a glimpse of the mode in which the present self-appointed editor has executed, we will not say his task, but his victim.

The first thing that strikes us in turning over the pages is the odd assortment of illustrations, and still more curious descriptions appended to them. A miscellaneous lot of woodcuts appears to have been bought—perhaps at Griffin's recent sale—and put in at hap-hazard to enliven the letter-press. To this cause we are probably indebted for the figure of the *Ichthyosaurus*, and the disquisitions which accompany the diagrams of Reptilian and Fishy circulation. At pp. 50, 51, we are presented with "a Linnet's nest," and nests of the Oriole and Tailor-bird—to show what sea-birds do not build. Then comes a Bittern, described as "A Curlew," and a Tern, labelled "Sea-gull." Further on, a group of *fresh-water* infusoria do duty in the absence of marine representatives. The names of *Serpula* and *Sabella* are transposed, as are those of the *Sepia* and *Calamary*. The *Cleodora* is called "Clio Borealis!" and *Pelagia noctiluca* becomes "A Cydippe!" The names of all the cuttles are shuffled, and several of the figures are on their backs or upside down. At p. 247, the red coral figures as "A Sea Anemone," and a group of *Actinia* as a "Polypodum." At p. 253, the figures of *Virgularia* and *Veretillum* have no explanation.

Not one of these cuts is original. Most of them are badly executed copies of the figures in Milne-Edwards' "Cours Élémentaire," casts of which have been bought in Paris and used in a variety of translations and compilations by Knox, Carpenter, Dallas, Patterson, Baird, and so many others, that there could be no difficulty in identifying them again. More than a dozen of the illustrations are unacknowledged copies of figures in the admirable "Sea-side Book" by Dr. Harvey, and we doubt whether Mr. Van Voorst will benefit science by tolerating the appropriation; better books have been laid under injunction for smaller offences. We said all the cuts were pirated, but the "razor-fish" at p. 195 may be original; no other editor could have admitted it.

Whilst admiring the illustrations, we have noticed that the translator is soon at fault when he ventures out of the anecdotal into the scientific. Thus "schade," or sheat-fish (*Silurus*), is converted into "shad," a kind of herring. Fish are said to "move by side twists and by extensions of the vertebra;" and "the natatory bladder [is] situated in the stomach." Talking of oysters (p. 193), we learn that "the skin-flaps of the mantle dissolve more or less into the contractions of the stomach." And "in the Patellæ and Haliotids the sea-slug has a latitudinal extension." The violet snails (*Ianthina*) "at the slightest alarm sink in deep water." The sea-urchin (p. 229) has four jaws; and the arms of the star-fish (p. 217) are "divided into flexible limbs, lying behind one another." Cephalopods appear among the earliest animals that populated the globe. The Silurian strata reveal to us several specimens. They "entirely cease with the white chalk, where the last specimen of the Belemnites is also found." But the "writer and compiler" rejoices most in zoological Joe Millerisms; the sea-serpent and Kraken cuttle-fish are his favourites; nor can he resist quoting the oft-refuted story of wheat germinating after thirty centuries in the mummy cases. He seems to think anything of that kind will do for "the marines." For them the eider duck carries her little ones to sea on her back, then dives, leaving them to learn to swim. For them "sea eagles and huge falcons suck eggs" (p. 77). A French professor gives 6000 francs for a *Spondylus*. And a judicial dinner of sucking-fish causes a verdict to be long delayed. The ursine seal treats his females "with the severity of an Eastern pasha. He will fight for his cubs, if you try to take them away; but if a mother neglects to pick up a cub in its mouth, and thus loses it, the father's fury is turned upon her. He seizes her by the teeth, and dashes her several times against a rock. So soon as she has slightly recovered, she returns to her lord in a most humble posture, sheds many tears, and crouches at his feet" (p. 39).

In justice to the editor, we must admit that some passages really appear to have been "written," not "translated," for they have the genuine Cockney slang. The leonine seals are spoken of as "clumsy gigantic masses of fat and meat." The whale is "a colossus"—"scarcely able to chew a paltry herring." "At times its mighty head is overgrown with sea-weeds, which have taken root in this moving soil, and remind the spectator of Birnam wood" (or rather of Carleton's story of the Irish salmon with a May-tree growing out of it). The Ostend porpoise is "the most celebrated, except the one which swallowed Jonah." And of the dolphin we are told that "its feeling for music is so slightly developed that it could not distinguish 'Kemo-kimo' from one of Beethoven's symphonies."

The editor is scarcely so much indebted to his friend who looked after his spelling as he seems to think: for example (p. 182), "Scylliæ" appears as the plural for *Scylla*; "Thetids" for *Tethys*; "Erisiæ" for *Creseis* (?); and "Briariæ" for—we know not what. We have had enough of Mr. Wraxall and his "Life in the Sea."

We have also received: *An Address to the Graduates in Medicine at the Conferring of Degrees in the University of Edinburgh*. By J. H. BENNETT, M.D. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.)

RELIGION.

The London by Moonlight Mission: being an Account of Midnight Cruises on the Streets of London during the last Thirteen Years. By Lieut. JOHN BLACKMORE, R.N. With a brief Memoir of the Author. London: Robson and Avery. 1860. pp. 325.

THE MOST CYNICAL CRITIC will scarcely exert his intellectual powers in order to discover flaws in this little volume. The aims of Lieut. Blackmore are so thoroughly pure and benevolent, and have hitherto been so successful, that no reader will desiderate the absence of polished style, or wish that the Lieutenant had not so constantly filled up the interstices of his narrative with lengthy extracts from the New Testament, and lengthy and inharmonious hymns, written, no doubt, by persons whose zeal surpassed their poesy. Lieut. Blackmore's book, or rather the portion which was written by him, we pronounce at once to be one of the most interesting which we have ever seen. We have no objection to the preface, which simply consists of a large portion of the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew—unadulterated, we are happy to say, by the shortest commentary—but we must enter our very strongest protest against the memoir of Lieutenant Blackmore which accompanies this volume. Its spirit is, that every one who does not walk the streets by night or by day in quest of unchaste women, in order to reclaim them, is not living as he should do. A recognised profession, and one of the most honourable, viz., the Royal Navy, is styled an "unholy aspiration." When young Midshipman Blackmore goes to a ball, he "indulges his carnal desires," to use the phraseology of the "friend" who writes the biography of the Lieutenant. In a word, the whole memoir is written in a spirit of unctuous Pharisaism which presents a remarkable contrast to the rest of the volume. No one apparently fulfils his duty unless he undertake the office of a City Missionary, and quote or misquote Scripture fluently. Let not our readers for one moment suppose that we underrate the importance of the terrible sin of great cities. Putting all other considerations out of view, it is a fearful thing that, yearly tens of thousands of the handsomest and healthiest women in Great Britain should enter upon a course of life which makes them worse than a nuisance to the country which they inhabit. We are now avoiding all question as to the moral responsibility of these hapless women. They sin, and they are punished, for the most part, heavily in this life. They are women who all have, or had, one quality, beauty (for in such a case as we are mentioning beauty seldom waits for age to overtake it), and many of whom, if we can trust to Lieut. Blackmore's narrative, once occupied a high social position, and received an excellent education. Could the exhortations of such a person as wrote the memoir attached to this volume have much weight with the higher class of these women? We think not. A mere misplaced mouthing of texts, however excellent, will avail with few persons. We do not altogether hold with Plato's opinion, that the fairest mind is to be found in the fairest body; but we hold that it is impossible to expect that women who in many cases have been educated, and whose intellectual powers have too often been sharpened by contact with logical and keen-brained men, should listen to the arguments of an unhealthy and illogical visionary. To take the memoir we have been speaking of: The "friend" first attempts to prove that Lieut. Blackmore's early life was marked by a series of miraculous vicissitudes which pointed him out as something above common men, and especially reserved for his vocation. Next we have a fancy scene in which Mr. John Blackmore, scarcely yet in his teens, wanders about the hills and dales of his native county, and discourses theology in company with his youngest sister—a girl of "eminent piety"—apparently of fewer years than himself. Master John, like a high-spirited, healthy-minded boy, as we feel pretty sure he was, determines to go to sea, and immediately we hear of his sister "arguing that he would soon be far away from the sound of the Gospel, amidst ungodly companions, and exposed to dangers and temptations too strong for his tender years." The pious injunctions of his parents, and fragments of sermons preached by Mr. Baptist Noel, keep him safe for some months; but presently we hear that his sister discovers that her brother "has become very deeply entangled in the snares of Satan;" that his mother withholds "her approving smile" from her son, because he went to sea; and that "the giddy songs of the young midshipmen soon dispelled his sorrow, and amid the mirth and ribaldry of a sea life the whole time was passed till the vessel arrived at Rio Janeiro."

Midshipman John next "indulged his carnal desires" by riding twenty miles in company with his shipmates to attend a ball, and by doing many other things which the world generally is inclined to think may be pardoned in a young sailor, if not in a clergyman. We have entered this protest against the preface, because we consider it greatly disfigures the book, that a writer should stigmatise the innocent amusements of a boy in a preface to such a volume as we have before us. We can assure our readers, however, that they will find none of this unhealthy Pharisaism in Lieut. Blackmore's narrative; and that the gentle-hearted philanthropist, whose successful labours this volume records, shows no signs that he considers it a deadly sin to have ridden twenty miles to a ball in his hot youth, when George III. was king.

We give a few extracts from this volume, but the volume is one to be pondered over rather than to be extracted from.

Of his "Homes" the benevolent and liberal spirited founder says:

Both houses are conducted in the spirit of a family home. The inmates

are kept constantly employed throughout the day. As regards discipline, there is no probation, no cutting off of hair, no livery, no locks or bolts in the daytime; but the young people are treated as fellow-beings, over whom the blessed Lord yearns with compassion. They are allowed occasionally to walk out for exercise, two or three at a time, under the care of one of the matrons. They have also the privilege of attending places of worship thus accompanied. The Scriptures are read every morning, with prayer, and almost every evening some Christian friend interested in the work comes to read or speak to them from the Word of God.

There is no stated time for their remaining in the homes; the period averages about nine months; their removal depends upon their fitness for service.

There is nothing in the exterior appearance of the houses whereby they could be pointed at as a refuge: consequently a poor unhappy wanderer is not ashamed to apply at the door, and when admitted pour out her tale of sorrow into the ear of one who sympathises with her.

We do not purpose to examine the pages of this book in order to cull (if there be any) passages of romantic sorrow and sin; and, therefore, what we do give is but a fair specimen of its general tenour.

We give one sketch, and bid our readers *ex uno disce omnes*.

A gentleman interested in this work, having called upon me for conversation and mutual encouragement in missionary labour, sent me the following account of a deeply interesting case he met with on his way home that evening:

After leaving you on Friday evening, I proceeded homeward down the Bayswater-road—intending to walk as far as Knightsbridge, and take notice of everything that had a bearing on the subject about which we had been conversing. On my way I met several of these unhappy females, but did not stop to speak with any of them. Presently I saw one so different from the rest, that I could not help being attracted towards her; she was accompanied by a middle-aged female, whom I afterwards ascertained was her "keeper." As they drew near, it was not difficult to perceive that this young person had not yet learnt the art of accosting the passer-by; for the elder one acted in her stead. Feeling a great desire to speak to her, I passed on, but waited at a short distance till they came up to me. Her "keeper" then motioned instructions, and left me with her. She did not speak. This made me still more anxious to ascertain the circumstances that had driven her to such a life of shame. She merely smiled—but so sad and so forced a smile; there was, indeed, something most affecting in the mournful expression of her countenance that I shall never forget.

"I will not waste this precious time," I said, "but tell you at once it is my desire to serve you. I see you dislike the condition in which I find you. Is it not so?"

"Oh, yes, yes!" she said, trying to suppress her feelings. "You do not know what I feel to-night; I believe I am going mad; I know I shall."

Her language and the tone of her voice, at once assured me that it was a person of no ordinary education and refinement I was addressing.

"Come away from this degradation!" I said, "I will take you to a comfortable home this very night, where you can reflect quietly on the future, and I will see what can be done."

"I cannot!" she replied. "Look at that woman there! I dare not come away; but I thank you very much."

"I suppose they will bring a long bill against you if I ask for your release."

She only sighed. After reflecting a few moments, a thought suddenly occurred to me.

"Would you mind adopting a disguise?" I said.

"I will gladly do anything to effect my escape from that loathsome woman."

"Well, then, I think I can manage it; I will go to a clothier's shop I know in Oxford-street, and purchase a suit, as if for myself. You are about my height. We will then go to the house; you shall put them on, and come away with me in disguise."

Her face seemed radiant with delight at the prospect of escape, which gave me courage. We then walked up to her "keeper."

"It's getting late," I said. "Let's take a cab. But first of all I'll just go in to Oxford-street, to see if some clothes are ready for me; and then we'll all go home together."

In a few minutes we arrived at the shop. Leaving them in the cab, I went in and bought what I required, and returned. We then drove off to the house; on arriving at which I was ushered into the drawing-room, where I waited till the young lady had changed her attire. On her return the disguise proved excellent. I happened to have my Turkish cap in my pocket; this I placed on her head—the long tassel of which partly concealed her face; a cloak, with the collar turned up, completed the metamorphosis. The difficulty that now remained was to pass the street door without being detected. It was arranged, in case of necessity, that I should speak for both. But the Turkish cap and cloak gave her so much the appearance of a young foreigner, that the mother tongue could scarcely be expected of him. She took my arm; and we quickly descended the stairs, at the foot of which, however, we encountered the "keeper." My companion now trembled so much, that I was fearful lest she should faint.

The critical moment had arrived, when discovery would have been fatal to the whole project. I was able, however, to preserve my self-possession; and, knowing the cupidity of the inmates of these houses of iniquity, I gave the woman a considerable sum of money, explaining that the foreigner on my arm was a young friend I had just met with. The money, as I anticipated, blinded the eyes of the "keeper," who nodded in assent of what I said. As she turned up stairs, where discovery awaited her, we hurried along the hall, and reached the street without further obstruction. A few moments more, and we were in the cab I had ordered to be in waiting for us.

"Drive to Portman-square with all your might!" I said. "Be off now! Stop for nothing! They are a bad lot here;" and the cab whirled away, as though the driver entered into our anxiety. The young lady sat trembling and weeping; but once fairly off, I tried to cheer her with the assurance that she was safe. Fearing they might know the number of the cab, I discharged it at Portman-square, and took another—a hint, by the by, you had given me that evening.

Having conveyed her to the house of a Christian relative, after feeling sufficiently composed, she gave me the following brief sketch of her misfortunes.

Her friends were in affluent circumstances; but from considerations of delicacy, anything that would lead to their identification must be omitted. The week previous to the above occurrence she was a boarder at an establishment in the country, where her parents were paying 180*l.* per annum for her education. A villain in the garb of a man, and calling himself a gentleman, had visited a lady in the same house, where he saw this young lady, to whom he made many protestations of affection. His position, of course, was "unexceptionable." He spoke of his friend Lord —, and the Earl of —, his own estates, bounds, &c.; all of which was told in a way calculated to deceive a wiser head. In a short time he proposed marriage and an elopement—seeming to know the romantic ideas a school-girl has of a runaway match. This being

agreed upon, the poor child (for she was not more than seventeen) left her school with him—arrived in London—and was taken to a "flash house," which he called his "town residence."

On the afternoon of their arrival, he told her he was going out to procure a marriage licence. "I loved him so much," she said, "that I could have laid down my life he would be good and true!" In a short time he returned, and showed his victim what seemed to be a marriage licence. It is not difficult to guess how one who had shown himself so consummate a deceiver succeeded in inflicting upon an artless and confiding girl a great and grievous wrong. On the day after their arrival in London, she expected their marriage to take place; but, pretending that he was obliged to absent himself for a short time, he left her and returned no more.

She now began to realise the irreparable error she had committed in listening to his plausible speeches. Deceived and dishonoured, she dared not tell her parents! What could she do? The dreadful suggestion of committing suicide presented itself to her; and she was leaving the house that evening for this purpose, when she was accosted by the landlady.

"Where are you going?" she said.

"I am going away, ma'am."

"Going away! and who is to pay for what you have had?"

"There are all my clothes; they are worth a great deal."

"Oh! that's no good."

"Well, here are three pounds, which, besides a few shillings, is all I have in the world."

"Here, Mr. —," she said, "how much does this lady and gentleman owe?"

"The gentleman, ma'am! I have not to pay for him. He is a bad man. Besides, I know not what he has had."

"No matter; we can't lose it; the bill is twenty-seven pounds ten shillings."

"Oh! it is impossible for me to pay it; I do not possess so much."

"Then you must get it; that's all."

"But I tell you, ma'am, I cannot!"

"Oh! nonsense; you must. Your pretty face will soon obtain it."

The sequel has been told. This was the woman I met with her, on the evening of her rescue.

I may add, that I have visited the young lady's parents twice. The interviews were most painful. The mother would have forgiven her; but the father was exasperated beyond measure, and declared he would not suffer her to enter his house.

Her manners are, in every respect, all one could wish or expect in a highly-educated young lady.

This same young lady marries happily afterwards.

We bid a hearty "God speed" to Lieut. Blackmore, and hope that he will find many persons to aid him in carrying out his good work.

Thoughts in Aid of Faith, gathered chiefly from recent Works in Theology and Philosophy. By SARA S. HENNELL. London: Manwaring.

SHOULD THE WRITER OF THIS VOLUME discover that by the vast majority of persons the "Thoughts" contained in it are judged to be so far from being "in aid of faith," as to be rather directly subversive of it, she will not, we imagine, be very much disappointed; knowing, as she well does, how widely her own idea of faith must differ from that of the multitude. We speak of the idea of faith merely, for who is there that does not feel convinced that its reality is entertained by very few? The faith of our ancestors, whether in Catholic times, or the Reformation period, or the period of the Puritans, or, more recently, that of Whitefield and Wesley, has, it must be confessed, well-nigh died out among us. What were then regarded as the essential doctrines of Christianity, without which there could be no religious or spiritual life, have within the last fifty years, and especially the last twenty, dwindled down to a mere cold and dry assent on the part of the many, while they are summarily rejected by the daring few. But is there nothing, then, to hold by? On the ruins of the old faith is it not possible to rear some temple of belief in which man shall give utterance to the yearnings of his spiritual nature without doing violence to his intellectual perceptions? Miss Hennell believes that it is. She, like others, has tracked her way through a long series of negations, to arrive at last at what she considers may be the truth, or, at all events, something like it. And having done so, "the need," she says, "presses itself to proclaim that which is discerned, all faintly though it be. And thus, whatever enjoyment the gathering of these 'Thoughts' have afforded in absorbed abandonment to them, I should not presume myself justified in the forwardness of inviting attention to them, if they had not also proved, notwithstanding all the negations through which they have made me travel, still strictly, in all their integrity, without abating one jot of their severity, 'in aid of Faith.' My feeling is that of having found, to my own sphere of thought, a north-west passage through the dim icy region of speculation out to a farther issue, that has brought me, not without glimpses of Arctic glories by the way, round again into the genial clime of temperate habitation. And hence it is impossible not to desire to mark a record of the track." Miss Hennell has parcelled out her work as follows: "Thoughts relating to the historical original of Christianity;" "Thoughts relating to the psychical essence of Christianity;" "Thoughts derived from a general review of the Christian system, together with its evidence, and from the progressive treatment of the hypothesis;" "Thoughts relating to the principles of psychology;" "Thoughts relating to the history of philosophy;" "Thoughts relating to the present indications of an unfolding science of morality;" and "General speculative result, in its personal aspect." In treating of these several topics, she has availed herself of the assistance offered by several recent works in theology and philosophy; specially acknowledging, with affectionate mournfulness, the influence upon her mind of the teaching of her late brother, Mr. Charles C. Hennell, author of the "Inquiry concerning the Origin of Christianity," published as far back as the year 1838. In her first chapter that influence is particularly apparent, as she accepts in its entirety the theory propounded by her brother, that in order fully to comprehend the history of the founder of Christianity we must study the Gospel of St. Matthew, in preference to the other Evangelists, and at the same time strive to imbue ourselves from the pages of Josephus with the temper of the Jewish nation at the time." This was what Mr. Hennell did; "and when he considered the

history of Jesus from this point of view, it was startling to find, while replete with novel wonder, how natural it appeared." Mr. Hennell rejected the miracles of Jesus, and so does his sister. "But thus much, at least," she says, "history gives us for certain fact, that Jesus was condemned and crucified because he had made himself amenable to the charge of attempting to become the 'King of the Jews.'" Jesus, who was originally an "Essene," that sect so much commended by Josephus, is represented as looking forward, in common with the Jewish people generally, to the coming of the great Messiah foretold by the prophets. Judas of Galilee preached this doctrine, and was martyred for it about A.D. 8. John the Baptist also proclaimed that the Messiah was at hand, and Jesus became one of his disciples. "But John could ill satisfy the energetic demand of Jesus, which thence could do no otherwise than clear away before it a road in which to express itself. John remained preaching in the wilderness, waiting for the multitudes to come to him in his retreat. Jesus went forth into the cities, and to the homes of the people, and roused them in earnest, till they felt 'a greater than John is here.'" Finally, in the absence of any other, Jesus proclaimed himself to be the Messiah; and since in this capacity he was hailed by his followers as their temporal sovereign, he was arraigned for his pretensions before the tribunal of Pontius Pilate, and adjudged to suffer death as a malefactor. After speaking of the temper of the Galileans, the writer says: "And is it to be conceived possible, many will exclaim, that out of anything that is akin to frenzy like this, could proceed a religion so pure, so holy, so calm and simple, as the Christian? Who is there, we may reply, that can doubt the possibility, that has ever beheld or imagined the face of one who has borne and survived the conflict of earthly trial, and thence has learned to fix all hope in heaven? This was the expression that settled upon the lineaments of early Christianity, and it is no wonder that the world has worshipped it ever since." There is not much here, the reader will perceive, in aid of Faith; rather indeed the reverse. We have thought it fitting to mention these important negations, as being among the number through which the writer has travelled; but in what way she has arrived at her temperate habitation, if indeed she has reached it, that would be too long for us to tell. She concludes, however, with a hearty commendation of the maxim of the old Stoics, "Strive to live in harmony with nature"—a noble precept, but yet one which may be cherished without surrendering the glorious structure of Christianity.

Lectures on Prayer. By a Country Pastor. (John W. Parker and Son, pp. 194.)—We cordially approve of both the spirit and the manner of these admirable lectures on the great privilege of petition. They are eight in number, on the Efficacy of Prayer, the Prayer of Faith, What Things are to be Prayed for, Prayer for One Another, Private Prayer, Public Worship, The Lord's Supper, and Family Prayer. In the Appendix is given a well-selected series of original prayers, and some well-written original hymns.

We have also received: *A Sermon preached before the Taunton Rifle Volunteers.* By W. R. CLARKE, M.A. (Taunton: F. Clarke.)—*The Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ, the only Foundation for the Sinner's Hope, the only Motive to the Christian's Holiness.* By Thomas Nolan, B.D. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)—*Our Covenant God.* By George Erving Winslow. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt).—New edition of a Sermon by the Rev. J. D. Browne, B.A., entitled *Satan Enters the Home Prepared for his Reception.* With a Preface by the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt).—*The Restoration of the Jews, and the Duties of English Churchmen in that Respect.* By Rosa Raine. (Joseph Masters.)

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Meer Ali Moorad; with Wild Sports in the Valley of the Indus. By EDWARD ARCHER LANGLEY, late Captain Madras Cavalry. 2 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1860.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES have thrown into the shade the grievances of the Scinde prince, Meer Ali Moorad, whom some of our readers may remember as a striking figure in London society not many years ago. The Meer was one of the victims of Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy, and he visited England in the vain hope of redress. Cannon-row refused him even a presentation to her Majesty, and insisted on his returning home. It was in the capacity of secretary that Mr. Langley accompanied his Highness back to such of the territory as Lord Dalhousie had left in his possession. After a residence of some duration in attendance on the Meer, Mr. Langley was forced by ill health to return to England, leaving his Indian employer with grievances still unredressed, but cheered a little by vague hopes inspired by Lord Ellenborough's famous dispatch to Lord Canning. The two volumes in which Mr. Langley records his experiences of Scinde are entertaining in the main, but seem rather hurriedly written. Their contents are unduly expanded, moreover, by multifarious extracts from Blue Books and official reports, in cases where original deductions from personal observation would have been much more instructive. On the condition of the Meer's territory, which may be ranked, we suppose, among what are called "protected states," Mr. Langley has not, at first hand, much to say that is favourable to his non-annexation theories. Meer Ali Moorad seems to be a sportsman *avant tout*—a circumstance which, though it makes Mr. Langley's book more amusing, does not contribute to the happiness and prosperity of his Highness's subjects. The Meer pursues the chase with the absorbing and ruthless passion of our Norman kings, and he detests a poacher as heartily as ever did an English squire. A prince who has been heard to say that "he values the life of a hog more than that of a man," and who forces large districts

of rich land to remain jungle that he may gratify his venatory tastes, is not a model ruler; and though we have no right to do evil that good may come, yet it may be found that the districts wrested from the Meer will not have reason to be thankful should they ever be restored to him. Here is a description, in summary, of the mode of life of this Assheton Smith of Scindian princes, and of the miseries which it entails upon his subjects.

The Meer's ways, too, are very peculiar, as he will never allow his people to know where he means to halt for breakfast, and his intended sleeping-place is even kept a more profound secret. After his cavalcade has proceeded two or three miles, he makes up his mind where he will breakfast, and a Sowar is sent back with orders to Jooma, the Jemadar of cooks, who thereupon mounts his horse, and proceeds with his establishment on camels, mules, and yabooks, to the appointed place, which is always a well, with good shelter about it. Then by this time his morning's sport is over, breakfast is in readiness in a Landee, with carpets spread, and such rude accommodation as his Highness looks for. In this manner, day after day, and month after month, does the Meer not only waste his own time, and incur enormous expense in the gratification of his absorbing passion for sport, but equally wastes the time and means of his unwilling subjects, who are compelled to leave their agricultural pursuits often when their labours are most needed on their lands, without the smallest remuneration. Not only this, but the unfortunate cultivators are even prohibited from scaring away the wild hogs by their cries when they come to commit night ravages in their grain fields; and, moreover, the Shikarees, falconers, and other followers of the Meer's camp, who generally number some hundred persons, quarter themselves on the neighbouring villages without paying for anything. How indeed can these hungry followers pay, when they rarely get paid in anything but promises for their own services!

Such is the system that still obtains in Meer Ali Moorad's territory, and which formerly obtained throughout the entire country, where villages were razed and districts depopulated in the vicinity of Shikargahs, because of disturbance to the game. This is no mere assertion, for it is on record that Meer Futeh Ali of Hyderabad sacrificed revenue to the amount of between three and four lakhs of rupees annually, by depopulating a most fertile tract of country, simply because it was a favourite resort of the hog-deer, Kotapacha; and his youngest brother banished the inhabitants of an ancient village because the crowing of the cocks and grazing of the cattle disturbed the game on his brother's Jagheer. Bad as this appears, I think, however, that a *parallel case* might be found in Scotland.

Mr. Langley's closing remark reminds us that we must not be too hard upon a "barbarous" potentate when parallels are to be found among the nobility and gentry of enlightened Scotland. Yet he himself confesses that he never anywhere saw such a *battue* as is described in the following passage:

About a mile to the east of Khyrpoor is a lake, called the Kalloree, said to be about fifteen miles in circumference. This the Meer has formed by means of a canal, which being dammed up has overflowed a large tract of his finest land, in order to obtain one or two days' wild-fowl shooting. The said lake, too, has repeatedly threatened his capital with destruction by the bursting of its bund. The Kalloree, however, is nowhere deep, except in certain places close to the bund; and, being intersected with bushes and surrounded with reeds, affords shelter to water-fowl of every sort in myriads, ducks and teal of various kinds, pelicans and cranes, coots, water-hens, and every species of aquatic bird from the dabchick upwards. As these birds had not heard the sound of a gun for upwards of two years, consequent on the Meer's absence in England, they were less wary at first than wild-fowl usually are, and his Highness's method of shooting them would, I think, rather astonish a professional wild-fowl shooter from Hampshire or the fens. His Highness's breakfast tent having been pitched near the embankment east of the city, I rode out there and found it surrounded by the usual crowd of Mooktyar Kars, Moonshers, Minstrels, Mendicants, and the like; and having submitted some papers for his Highness's approval, I was about to return home, when I was invited by the Meer to remain as a spectator of the wild-fowl shooting. His Highness and his youngest son took the field together in a *mouffa*, a sort of open palanquin, the pattern of which must have furnished the idea of that litter, or call it what you will, wherein the Inca makes his appearance in "Pizarro," as represented at the Princess's Theatre. His Highness and Meer Khan Mahomed having been thus carried through the swamp, seated themselves on a raft composed of a dozen large pots lashed to a frame covered with reeds, very suitable for such sport, which was pushed through the water towards the ducks and other wild-fowl; and these were at first so little alarmed that they allowed the raft to approach within forty yards ere they took wing. Great was the destruction by the first few shots, till the continued firing caused them to become more wary; but even then the birds wheeled round and round within easy shot of the princes, till at length the ducks and larger fowl appeared each time to increase the length of their flights, and after some hundred shots had been fired they abandoned the lake for some more secure place of refuge. Still, however, the firing was kept up on coots, divers, and water-hens, which, being hardly allowed a moment's pause to rest their weary wings on the bosom of the water, were forced to fly round and round, thus affording sport after the ducks and teal had all sought shelter at a distance. When the Meer and his sons were tired of slaughter, much amusement was caused by their *biped* retrievers in endeavours to catch wounded birds, many of which were swimming about with broken wings, and afforded good sport, as their pursuers, in wading after them, occasionally popped heels over head into deep holes, to the manifest entertainment of the Meer and his sons; but the Sindhis are a good-humoured race, and though the water was cold, they took their duckings in very good part. Thus ended our grand water-fowl shikar.

The descriptions of Scinde sport are the most entertaining and novel sections of the book. We close our extracts with a passage devoted to Meer Ali Moorad's night shooting:

Meer Ali Moorad's night shooting is managed in this wise: the Shikarees discover where the hog and deer resort to drink, in parts of the Meerwah which always contain a little water. Near these spots *koodnees* are constructed to leeward of the water, as all wild animals have the sense of smell so delicate that unless the sportsman be to leeward they would never approach within gunshot. If not in the vicinity of such places, his Highness has a pool of water made from a well near where the hog and deer abound; and they soon find it out, and resort to it to quench their thirst when all around is dried up. Thus at such times his Highness is sure of sport at those places, for the hog will always go to wallow where he can find a spot convenient. But after the Meerwah is full, and water in abundance all over the country, the Meer's plan is to have grain placed for several nights for the animals to feed on; and when they become acquainted with the spot, and resort there at night to feed, a *koodnee* is erected, as his Highness then considers himself sure of sport. This building is sufficiently raised to be out of danger, and large enough to contain a charpoy. To this his Highness

retires after his evening meal, being, it is said, sometimes accompanied by one of the *Ali Surkars*, as three favourite *Thureems*, who are sisters, are styled. The Meer, when composing himself to his slumbers, has a string fastened to his toe or finger, which when game appears is pulled by a Shikaree outside, and he is instantly on the alert and fires at the animal. Sometimes (according to Shikaree rumour) the lady takes a shot, and the *Ali Surkars* are said to be excellent markswomen. If the night be dark, a blazing fire is kept alight at some distance, so that any animals may be distinctly visible on passing before the flame.

The Meer in the rutting season sometimes stations himself just outside a Moohary, or jungle preserve, and applies a kind of call to his lips, the sound whereof resembles the cry of the female *Para*, or hog-deer, when wishing for her lord. All the males that hear the sound hasten in high excitement toward the spot whence it issued, perfectly unsuspecting and regardless of the danger that awaits them. In this manner the largest male *Paras* are killed; but I must confess that I consider the device as most poacher-like, and unworthy of a fair sportsman; and, generally speaking, the Meer is a very fair sportsman, though no Ryot in his dominions labours more systematically and unremittingly for his daily bread than does his Highness Meer Ali Moorad for his daily pleasure, which he turns into toil, and that toil attended with most injurious consequences to his own reputation as a sovereign, and to the happiness and prosperity of his people.

Mr. Langley, we may add, bears cordial testimony to the excellent spirit and happy results of the late Sir Charles Napier's rule in Scinde.

FICTION.

Apelles. By the author of "Ernest Carroll. Boston: T. O. H. P. Burnham. 12mo. pp. 342.

A DINNER AT ARISTOTLE'S, a visit to "the Club of the Sixty," a stroll in Plato's Academy, a Dionysiac festival, Phryne and Praxiteles, Campaspe and Alexander, painting and Apelles, suggest wisdom, wit, fancy, fun, beauty, art, love, generosity, brightness of colour, and excellence of execution; but our anonymous author hardly avails himself of the suggestion. Sooth to say, what he calls a "web of Grecian yarns" is strung together loosely, and not arranged upon the string of excitement; you can read them, if you can read them at all, with perfect equanimity, except in the jocose parts, when your temper slightly gives way. Nor is the spinner a very ingenious spider: he may coax the fly into his parlour, but the web is scarcely subtle enough to detain him there. So far as the plot, such as it is, is concerned, the characters might have been confined to three, Alexander, Apelles, and Campaspe; for the other persons introduced in no way contribute to the principal event of the story. That event is the marriage of Apelles with Campaspe, who, though she had enthralled by her beauty the mighty king of Macedon, preferred, as is well known, the king of painters. A powerful pen might have described in striking language the struggles of the haughty king between pride and generosity when his subject was preferred to himself; but our author takes no advantage of the opportunity. He truly observes in his preface that he has not aimed at "the thrilling, exciting, and intricate mazes of the modern French drama." We have said the marriage of Apelles, in deference to our author, who takes the moral view of the subject, and represents Campaspe as a maid of honour to Alexander's mother, and a pure virgin, whose favour Alexander did "not entirely despair of one day winning;" but uncompromising history, we rather think, represents her as Alexander's concubine, whom Alexander, not holding the views with respect to the nude female form of Lord Haddo, commanded Apelles to paint naked. Apelles did so with pleasure, became desperately enamoured, and received her as a present; but we are not aware that he performed the supererogatory work of marriage. Until reading this book we did not know, and now we rather doubt, that Apelles twice painted a Venus Anadyomene: it is a matter of dispute, certainly, whether Phryne or Campaspe sat as model; but our author at page 202 specifies Phryne, and at page 302 Campaspe, as the sitter, or more correctly (we suppose) stander. We were a little amused to read that "Campaspe performed the duties of a model with equal alacrity and pleasure." Sitting or standing still with alacrity must be rather difficult; but probably Campaspe performed other duties not usually expected of models. This young lady is represented as having translated Solomon's Song into Greek, and as singing it for the edification of Apelles's household. She calls it "the very counterpart of Sappho's famous

ἡμισυταὶ μοὶ κλίνος ἴσος ἦεν
ἔμμεν. . . .

and she is supposed to have obtained a copy of it from a traveller amongst the Phœnicians. She gives Apelles a short account of the royal author, and, anticipating events a little, alludes to the Christian doctrine of interpreting the amatory images typically; she thinks it strange that they should be invested with a religious character, and, considering that she had not had the privilege of sitting under an orthodox divine, we can readily excuse her. We are not favoured with Campaspe's rendering in the original Greek, but with a rhymed English version, by whom does not transpire; neither are we told that the English translation of Sappho's song is, as we believe it to be, Ambrose Phillips's. A little information, too, might have been conceded upon other points. "Celebrated" as the Club of the Sixty at Athens is described to have been, few people know anything about it; and though it may be all very well "to throw yourself on the confidence of the reader" in preference to cramming a volume with notes, the most confiding creature likes to know what he is reading about. Athenæus, who is evidently known to our author, would have furnished sufficient explanation; in Book XIV., p. 614, he says, speaking

of the γιλωτταποιοί: πλῆθος δ' ἦν Ἀθήνησι τῆς σοφίας ταύτης: ἐν γούν τῷ Διομήνῳ Ἡρακλείῳ συνιόντων, ἐξέκοντα ἄντις τὸν ἀριμόν. He tells us, moreover, that Philip of Macedon sent them a talent on condition that they should send him their jokes. He must have had a poor return for his money if they were no better than our author puts into their mouths. Talking of Athenæus, the song of Aristotle, which he has preserved, is addressed to Ἀριτῶ, not to Ὑγίεια, as our author asserts; the latter was the composition of Aripbro of Sicyon.

The object of this book is announced to be "to present to the reader a series of pictures such as arises in the mind on a perusal and careful examination of historical records;" and the writer "has aimed at the simple, natural, and quiet character of the plots of Goldoni." We must plead guilty to being innocent of all knowledge of Goldoni, but we can conscientiously bear witness to the quietness, not to say dullness, of this story. It would be unfair to omit the statement that there is much in the book which would be useful information to those who have no knowledge of the classics; that there is description of places well-written, and we dare say correct; and there are traces of enthusiasm in the cause of painting. Moreover, the reader is introduced to Demosthenes, Eschines, Praxiteles, and Phryne, to say nothing of other persons of less note; he is treated to a Grecian wooing quite contrary to the generally received notions, and to a wedding at *Minerva's* temple, of all places in the world; it might at least have been *Athene's*, as the story is Greek. As a specimen of the jocose portions we submit—

"Your mother is of a merry temperament, I believe."

"Ay, and has as keen a perception of the ludicrous as a girl of sixteen."

"I sometimes throw her into hysterics by the recital of some prank, to which my father listens without a smile or any comment, except an occasional 'Faugh: why will you spoil the boy by encouraging his folly?' I wish you could have seen her laugh at a trick I played upon old Griphos. You know Griphos, our second cook and scullion. He is purblind to such a degree, that when I meet him in the streets I frequently disguise my voice, and make him shake with anger by shouting in his ears, 'I know thee, slave! Thou art old Griphos, the thief! I saw thee just now steal a pomegranate from the fruiterer's stall! Thy master shall hear of it!' Instead of suspecting me, he has made me his confidant, and tells me that he has a young persecutor in the city who is bent upon driving him mad!"

And this is how Aristotle and Apelles are supposed to have conversed:

"My practical inclination led me to investigations of which Plato thought but little. I mean the study of natural objects—of plants and animals. Early in life the secret charm of nature led me from the busy haunts of men to observe the habits and study the organisation of living things. At first, it was an agreeable relaxation only, but by degrees I began to suspect that all the varieties of life were only parts of one stupendous design, the conception of one great designer, a divinity existing above and beyond our myths of Zeus, Hera, and Poseidon. When facts shall have been accumulated on facts for ages, then perhaps shall arise some man more fortunate than I, who may reduce the discords of this world into one great harmony, and spanning the interval between created things and their Creator, shall read His thoughts in the beautiful adjustments of nature, as if they constituted a sublime epos of creation."

"Eh, O inspired Aristotle," exclaimed Apelles. "If poetry has its frenzies, science seems to partake of its character. Judging by what you call your practical turn of mind, I little dreamed of seeing you snatch the lyre from the hand of Homer, and chant passages out of the epos of the Universe!"

"At all events," said Aristotle, "we must turn our steps towards the city, if we wish to reach home before sunset."

The philosophy of the last sentence is very practical. We may as well mention also that Apelles and Campaspe have "a conversation, which left both speakers in a frame of mind which, had they lived four centuries later, would have led them both to embrace and profess Christianity." Now, as they didn't live four centuries later, we are somewhat puzzled to see the drift of this perfectly gratuitous piece of information. No argument of any kind is drawn from it.

The Woman in White. By WILKIE COLLINS. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS takes the critics by the forelock; he warns them in his preface to keep their hands off his property. *Laudetur ab his, culpetur ab illis*; let him be simply praised or blamed, but, in the name of justice towards himself and of consideration for the feelings of his possible readers, let there be no shortening of his thousand and odd closely-printed pages, no premature release of the cat from the bag. There is certainly much reason in his request. It is hard that the bantling, whose birth has cost so many throes, whose rearing and fattening has been brought to perfection, whose clothing has been the work of months, and whose ornamentation has been accomplished only by long days and nights of labour, should be stripped of all that makes it interesting, and its skeleton exhibited as *ipsissimus*. But there is no objection, we hope, to an occasional hint, a dark allusion, with our forefinger placed upon the side of our nose, to this mystery of mysteries, the *Woman in White*. We may be allowed, perhaps, to observe that the plot is in point of intricacy a masterpiece, and to defy *Edipus* himself, after reading two volumes, to predict the end of Sir Percival Glyde. We may also say without offence that the story is one of "thrilling interest;" its elasticity is perfectly wonderful, and the elongation it suffers without much detriment is a caution even to india-rubber.

Mr. Collins remarks that he has made an experiment in this novel which had not hitherto been attempted (so far as he knows) in fiction. The several characters are placed in different positions along the chain of events, and all in turn take up this chain and carry it on to the

end. We believe with Mr. Collins that this is a novelty; it has been tried before partially—in "Redgauntlet" after a fashion, and we think also in "Bleak House"—but never to our knowledge throughout. It has its advantages no doubt, for Mr. Collins says so, but it is not without disadvantages. Narratives in the first person, if long, become wearisome; the author's mannerisms are apt to creep into all; and though you might bear Mr. Fairlie's peevish selfishness, Mrs. Catherick's self-complacent audacity, Mrs. Michelson's twaddle, and Count Fosco's magnificent rascality, in regulated and tempered doses, you shrink from swallowing them pure and simple—your feelings are irritated, shocked, bored and outraged. It certainly intensifies the sentiment of liking or dislike with which you may regard each character; and to that fact perhaps it is to be ascribed that Mr. Collins, during the progress of his tale in *All the Year Round*, received warnings, remonstrances, notices of bets, and metaphysical speculations from his readers, according as their natures were severally attracted. For our own part we present our compliments to Mrs. Catherick; we beg to express our admiration of her diabolical completeness and no-compromise; her utter want of maternal feeling, her revengeful spirit, her masculine determination, her shameless depravity, her pertinacious struggle into respectability, her acquisition of a sitting at church, and the bow thus wrung from the clergyman are, as Count Fosco would have said, sublime. She won our heart by her simple irony. "The dress of Virtue, in our parts, was cotton print. I had silk," said she; and we loved her for her bare-faced impudence. Assuredly she is the paragon of she-devils; we should like to sit next to her at the "Wednesday Lectures on Justification by Faith." We hope she has joined the Dorcas Society, and receives a bow from the clergyman's wife. We really think so masculine a woman should have been above the weakness of buttered toast. Count Fosco, Mr. Collins himself tells us, is a piece of patchwork. Several models sat for him, and he is the result of a contribution from each. Whether a natural character is likely to be so produced we leave to general opinion. Of course there's no reason why a writer of fiction shouldn't have *unnatural* characters if he pleases, and if he thinks he can thereby the better amuse and excite his readers; but for us a character which is preposterously unnatural and utterly incomprehensible loses all interest; and a courageous coward, a double-chinned, fat-fingered, corpulent basilisk, a sentimental spy, fond of cockatoos and white mice, canary birds and pie-crust, presents to our minds an incongruity which amounts to absurdity; and no gifts which he may otherwise possess—not even mesmeric power, which is darkly hinted at—can inspire us (at any rate, in a book) with awe of him. The heroism of Marian and the misfortunes of Laura will elicit admiration and some sympathy; but we hardly think sufficient stress is laid upon the life-long suffering of poor Anne Catherick: no one seems to pity her, not even the novelist! She plays the part of a simple "double;" and her only friend is Mrs. Clements. Indeed, this is not a novel which evokes the better feelings of human nature; it does not go home to you; you acknowledge its artistic construction, but you feel the want of nature; it rouses your curiosity, it thrills your nerves, it fills you with admiration, contempt, indignation, hatred, but your softer feelings are seldom played upon. We should think that very few women even were dissolved in tears over it; there is scarcely any tenderness or pathos; the feelings are excruciatingly worked up, but the flood-gates of human kindness are not opened; you are interested rather in the villain than the victim; you wish rather to punish the heart-breaker than to comfort the broken-hearted. The most pathetic scene in the book is where Laura lays her head upon the old lawyer's shoulder and weeps; there is a touch of nature about that, and about old Gilmour's remark that "even lawyers have hearts." There is a great deal said about God in the novel; but that God is the God of vengeance; the sins of the father are visited upon the children, and a man is thrice preserved from death that he may be the divine instrument for bringing to a horrible end an unrepentant fellow-creature. The story is proclaimed by the hero himself as "the story of what a woman's patience can endure, and of what a man's resolution can achieve." This it certainly is, and the man would have made an excellent detective. We have heard objections made to the spinning out of the yarn, and to the minuteness in small details on the part of the author. That there is an inclination to over-minuteness we cannot deny, but pre-Raffaellism is in the ascendant. We were more struck by the general tendency of the book to sacrifice everything to intensity of excitement. Much has been said also of the improbability of the incidents, but that is a very small objection; many, not to say most people, like it—they find it agreeable to sit with their mouths open. M. Dumas knows that, and to his knowledge he owes a fair share of his popularity. Still we must acknowledge that we felt some astonishment at the progress made in the affections of an engaged young lady by her drawing-master during a space of three months: it is certainly contrary to experience that a teacher of even so elegant an art as drawing should win the undying love of a beautiful girl, and the complete regard of her sister, within the space of ninety days; but we have no objection if it makes the story interesting—we congratulate him upon his success, and (between you and us) wish we were a drawing-master. And if a solicitor writes a very unsolicitor-like narrative, and makes remarks upon the man who asked him to write the narrative for his (the man's) perusal (*vide* Vol. I. p. 205), do we care, if the man doesn't: we think it odd, but what of that? There are many odd things in this world. And

though we would, from our slight knowledge of old ladies and our general acquaintance with station-masters at country stations, back Mrs. Vesey to have recollected perfectly the date of Laura's letter, and the station-master to have known exactly when so considerable a lady (particularly as she was in ill health and required assistance) as Lady Glyde departed from Blackwater—if Mr. Hartright preferred taking extra trouble, we have no reason to grumble, for he lengthened his exciting narrative thereby, and made it, we are sure, one of the most fascinating tales which have recently enchanted the public. A book in which there is a Secret, if written as Mr. Collins writes, can hardly fail to be popular.

We should like to mention just one circumstance which would have proved, if proof had otherwise been wanting, Mr. Collins's extreme attention to truth in minor details. Marian is always addressed, at Blackwater Park, by the servants, as "Miss" alone. The house-keeper always says, "Yes, Miss Halcombe," "No, Miss Halcombe." Any one who observes the manners and customs of people in different positions will allow the accuracy of this delicate distinction. It was in consequence, perhaps, of this excessive minuteness that we were a little disappointed at finding no explanation of Count Fosco's terror when he discovered the drop of blood in the boat house. We expected a *dénouement*; but we'll not do it again.

Bond and Free. By the Author of "Caste." 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett.

Aunt Dorothy's Will. By CYCLA. 2 vols. London: E. Marlborough and Co.

Herbert Chauncey: a Man more Sinned against than Sinning. 3 vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

"**BOND AND FREE**" is a novel full of interest, portraying the inner workings of a poetic, self-questioning, and morbidly-sensitive mind. The hero is a slave to self in one form or another, giving way to amiable impulses, but having little strength of character. Released at length, after much mental suffering, from this bondage, he lives for others, becomes more self-reliant, and consequently "free." Two women's characters are also skilfully sketched; the gifted, impassioned Eleanor, selfish even in the very intensity of her affections; and the deep-feeling, calm, self-controlled Felicia, living free from self, and devoted to her domestic and social duties. The close of the volume exhibits the hero revivifying the heroine, Felicia, who is supposed to be dying. As to his being "permitted to win his bride back from the jaws of death," that is simply absurd, if nothing worse. We have no faith in such things. The fiat had not gone forth. The excitement of seeing him, conjoined with the stimulants administered, or her lover's cries of "Come back to me," shouted "like a trumpet call through the hushed house," restored the girl, and enabled the author to wind up the story with a marriage, in the usual orthodox style. As a specimen of the better sentiments contained in the book, we quote the answer given to an observation made that too much labour had been expended on lectures intended for the working classes:

"It seems to me," pursued Wilfred, with the peculiarly gentle smile and the persuasive voice with which he often tore to shreds Mr. Tregarther's common-places or laid bare his want of logic, "that the nature of my audience—which, at first sight, would appear to make careful elaboration a waste of time—in reality demands it. I am therefore laboriously endeavouring to carry my hearers with me step by step—to make all my assertions self-evident—to divest my style of any idiosyncrasy—to be sharp, clear, and concise, so that no peculiarity or ambiguity of mine may distract and embarrass those who listen to me. I am endeavouring too, by leaning more on biography than on history, to clothe dry bones of dates and facts in human flesh and blood, and so to infuse a human interest into my subject."

"I am only concerned that you should give yourself so much trouble, and expend so much original thought."

"I believe I must work in my own way—interest myself before I can hope to interest others. Besides, don't you think that, in all work, one must be true to one's utmost capabilities in that direction?—that a man has no right to offer less than his best to his fellows? If I were to stand before those eager, hard-working seekers after knowledge with a carelessly-prepared and ill-digested lecture, I think I should be guilty of sin against them, against myself, and against God. It seems to me that, in order to meet their honest ignorance as it ought to be met, I must stretch to the utmost all my own power and knowledge."

"Aunt Dorothy's Will" is another of the delineations of every-day life in the every-day, well-trodden walks of society, without very much to interest. It is, however, pleasant reading enough, and the sentiments good.

"Herbert Chauncey" is indeed—as the title of the novel of which he is the hero declares—a "man more sinned against than sinning;" but what have we done to merit the infliction of such *réchauffées* of coroner's inquests, election contests, &c., as are contained in these volumes, in which, moreover, are to be found so many plots and counter-plots, such wearying misunderstandings, coupled with such weakness and infirmity of purpose, that after reading the work one is left in a perfect whirl of small worries, and feels inclined, like Punch, to knock all the people's heads together, not much caring to inquire who deserve the blows. We consider the writer capable of writing a much better book.

We have also received: *The Cousins; or, Pride and Vanity.* By Agnes M. Stewart. (Catholic Publishing and Bookselling Company, Limited.)—*The Two Bishops: a Tale of the Nineteenth Century.* (Catholic Publishing Company.)—*Ulic O'Donnell: an Irish Peasant's Progress.* By D. Holland. (Catholic Publishing Company.)—*The Old Tree; or, Filial Piety.* (Catholic Publishing Company.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Book of Vagabonds and Beggars. With a Vocabulary of their Language. Edited by MARTIN LUTHER in the year 1528. Now first translated into English, with Introduction and Notes. By JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN. London: J. C. Hotten. pp. 64.

THE LOVERS OF CURIOUS LITERATURE have need to be grateful to Mr. Hotten for this translation and reproduction of a very curious book. The "*Liber Vagatorum*," edited by the great German Reformer, is known to few beyond that small circle of literary pickers-up of unconsidered trifles who are fond of poking about among the dust heaps of the Middle Ages; and even these will not be sorry to see so interesting a relic introduced to the world in a more modern and attractive shape. Mr. Hotten is quite right in assuming that the "*Liber Vagatorum*" is interesting "as a picture of the manners and customs of the vagabond population of Central Europe before the Reformation;" but the most curious feature about the book is the illustration which it affords of the adage respecting the scarceness of novelty under the sun. The proverb that men change with the times is a very shallow one, for the truth is that few things change so little and so slowly as mankind. It is impossible to read those real works of genius which present men as they have been in different times—such as the "*Iliad*," the plays of Shakespeare, "*Gil Blas*"—without perceiving this immutability of human nature. Not very long ago the Camden Society published the report which the Venetian Ambassadors to the Court of Henry VII. made to their Government as to the manners and customs of the English. It might be taken word for word for a picture of the English at the present day. So of the "*Liber Vagatorum*;" it presents clearly the beggars, sturdy and otherwise, gaberlunzies, mendicants of all sorts, as they beg and steal among us at this day. In his very interesting introduction, which is full of much curious learning very carefully collected and judiciously used, Mr. Hotten points out that "it is remarkable that many of the tricks and manœuvres to obtain money from the unthinking but benevolent people of Luther's time should have been practised in this country at an early date, and that they should still be found amongst the arts to deceive thoughtless persons adopted by rogues and tramps at the present day."

There are the strolling magician or conjuror, the ring-droppers, the card-sharpers, the gentlemen who have seen better days, the begging-letter writers, the sellers of pens and sealing wax, the shivering Jemmies, the children-borrowers, all described here, under different names it is true, but with the same rogueries, the identical tricks. In Luther's time fellows even put soap into their mouths and frothed at the mouth under the influence of a pretended fit, just as they do in London streets this very day.

We will give Luther's brief but expressive preface to the "*Liber Vagatorum*," and a few of the quaint descriptions of various kinds of rogues.

This little book about the knaveries of beggars was first printed by one who called himself *Expertus in Truffia*, that is, a fellow right expert in roguery,—which the work very well proves, even though he had not given himself such a name.

But I have thought it a good thing that such a book should not only be printed, but that it should become known everywhere, in order that men may see and understand how mightily the devil rules in this world; and I have also thought how such a book may help mankind to be wise, and on the look out for him, viz. the devil. Truly, such beggars' cant has come from the Jews, for many Hebrew words occur in the vocabulary, as any one who understands that language may perceive.

But the right understanding and true meaning of the book is, after all, this, viz. that princes, lords, counsellors of state, and everybody should be prudent and cautious in dealing with beggars, and learn that, whereas people will not give and help honest paupers and needy neighbours, as ordained by God, they give, by the persuasion of the devil, and contrary to God's judgment, ten times as much to vagabonds and desperate rogues,—in like manner as we have hitherto done to monasteries, cloisters, churches, chapels, and mendicant friars, forsaking all the time the truly poor.

For this reason every town and village should know their own paupers, as written down in the register, and assist them. But as to outlandish and strange beggars they ought not to be borne with, unless they have proper letters and certificates; for all the great rogueries mentioned in this book are done by these. If each town would only keep an eye upon their paupers, such knaveries would soon be at an end. I have myself of late years been cheated and befooled by such tramps and liars more than I wish to confess. Therefore, whosoever hear these words let him be warned, and do good to his neighbour in all Christian charity, according to the teaching of the commandment.

So help us God! Amen.

Here is the description of those who pretend sickness and used the soap, as before stated.

OF THE GRANTNERS, OR KNAVES WITH THE FALLING SICKNESS.

The vijth chapter is about the GRANTNERS. These are the beggars who say in the farm-houses (HANSEN-BOSS):—"Oh, dear friend, look at me, I am afflicted with the falling-sickness of St. Valentine, or St. Kurinus, or St. Vitus, or St. Antonius, and have offered myself to the Holy Saint (*ut supra*) with vj pounds of wax, with an altar cloth, with a silver salver (*et cetera*), and must bring these together from pious people's offerings and help; therefore I beg you to contribute a heller, a spindleful of flax, a ribbon, or some linen yarn for the altar, that God and the Holy Saint may protect you from misery and disease and the falling sickness." Nota: A false (LOE) trick.

Item, some fall down before the churches, or in other places with a piece of soap in their mouths, whereby the foam rises as big as a fist, and they prick their nostrils with a straw, causing them to bleed, as though they had the falling-sickness. Nota: this is utter knavery. These are villanous vagrants that infest all countries. Item, there are many who speak (BARLEN) thus:—"Listen to me, dear friends, I am a butcher's son, a tradesman. And it happened some time since that a vagrant came to my father's house and begged for St. Valentine's sake; and my father gave me a penny to give to him. I said,

'father, it is knavery.' My father told me to give it to him, but I gave it him not. And since that hour I have been afflicted with the falling-sickness, and I have made a vow to St. Valentine of iij pounds of wax and a High Mass, and I beg and pray pious folks to help me, because I have made this vow; otherwise I should have substance enough for myself. Therefore I ask of you an offering and help that the dear holy St. Valentine may guard and protect you evermore."

Nota: what he says is all lies. *Item*, he has been more than xx years collecting for his iij pounds of wax and the mass, and has been gambling (VERJONES), bibbling (VERSCHÜCHERN), and rioting (VERBOLEN) with it. And there are many that use other and more subtle words than those given in this book. *Item*, some have a written testimony (BSAFFOT) that it is all true.

Conclusion: If any of the GRANTNERS cometh before thine house, and simply beggeth for God's sake, and speaketh not many, nor flowery words, to them thou shalt give, for there are many men who have been afflicted with the sickness by the Saints; but as to those GRANTNERS who use many words, speak of great wonders, tell you that they have made vows, and can altogether skilfully use their tongues—these are signs that they have followed this business for a long time, and, I doubt not, they are false and not to be trusted. As to him who believes them, they take a nut off his tree. Take care of such, and give them nothing.

And here a list of some kinds of vagabonds not yet extinct:

Item, beware of the JOKERS (gamblers) who practice BESEFLERY with the BRIEF (cheating at cards), who deal falsely and cut one for the other, cheat with BÜGLEIN and SPIES, pick one BRIEF (card) from the ground, and another from a cupboard; they cheat also with the REGERS (dice); with hearts, the chest, in taking off and laying on, with METZES, STABS, GUMNES, PRISING, with the four knaves; they use LOE MESS (bad coins), or LOE STETTINGERS (bad florins), and make use of many other rogeries, such as drawing out, the rot, the stake, &c., which I had better not explain, for your own good.

And these same knaves eat and drink always at such houses as are called the Stick, which means they never pay the landlord what they owe him, but when they leave there "sticks" mostly something to them which commonly departs with them.

Item, there is yet another sort among the landstrollers. These are the tinkers who travel about the country. They have women (WEIBER) who go before them and sing and play; some go about full of mischief, and if thou givest them nothing, one of them mayhap will break a hole in thy kettle with a stick or a knife to give work to a multitude of others.

To those who are importuned by beggars who pretend to diseases and to having lost limbs Luther prudently advises, "Give them a kick on their hind parts if thou canst, for they are naught but cheats;" but to one sort of beggars he admits that it is proper to give alms:

OF THE BREGERS, OR BEGGARS.

The first chapter is about BREGERS. These are beggars who have neither the signs of the saints about them, nor other good qualities, but they come plainly and simply to people and ask an alms for God's, or the Holy Virgin's sake. Perchance honest paupers with young children, who are known in the town or village wherein they beg, and who would, I doubt not, leave off begging if they could only thrive by their handicraft or other honest means, for there is many a godly man who begs unwillingly, and feels ashamed before those who knew him formerly when he was better off, and before he was compelled to beg. Could he but proceed without he would soon leave begging behind him.

Conclusion: To these beggars it is proper to give, for such alms are well laid out.

Whether good Martin would have held to even this exception since the passing of the Poor Law may, perhaps, be doubted.

A Handbook for Travellers in South Wales and its Borders, including the River Wye. With a Travelling Map. London: John Murray. pp. 140.

Nelson's Handbook to Scotland for Tourists Illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Views. By the Rev. John Wilson. London: T. Nelson and Sons. pp. 536.

Practical Swiss Guide. By an Englishman Abroad. Fifth edition. London: Longmans. pp. 218.

Practical Paris Guide. By an Englishman Abroad. Fourth edition. London: Longmans. pp. 21.

Practical Rhine Guide. By an Englishman Abroad. Fourth edition. London: Longmans. pp. 69.

THE SEASON OF TOURING is naturally that of guide-books, of which several now lie before us. For our part, after some experience in travelling about the face of the earth, we are not inclined to place too much faith upon guide-books; but to those who are too indolent to search out the truth for themselves, and who delegate to others the trouble of thinking and forming opinions for them—a class which includes ninety-nine hundredths of the community—guide-books must be of infinite service.

As publisher and compiler of good guide-books, Mr. Murray has long since taken chief rank. His series is world-famous, and wherever the English traveller goes between Arctic and Antarctic Poles, the well-known handy little red volumes inscribed with the honoured name of John Murray are to be found. To this series is now added a very compact and compendious "Handbook of South Wales." The editor's name is not given, but he has done his work well. For completeness of that information which is likely to be useful to the traveller, this will bear comparison with any other of the Murray handbooks, and the routes offered to the selection of the tourist seem to be very well traced out. Prefixed to the guide portion of the work are well-written notes upon the physical features, geology, manufactures and products, antiquities, social manners, and language of the people; and although to the majority of travellers these matters seem of small importance, and indeed are usually neglected, we can assure them that without a good understanding of them they can never comprehend the country or the people through which they travel, and the opinions which they bring home with them are certain to be erroneous.

After a perusal of these notes we feel persuaded that the author of them is either a Welshman, or that he has resided in the country so long as to have become a little prejudiced in its favour. An essay on

the "Social View" of the Welsh people seems to us scarcely perfect without some reference to the licentious habits so common in various parts of Wales; nor does a survey of their character appear complete without an attempt to account for the litigiousness which prevails everywhere among them. Unfortunately, the criminal calendars do not permit us to accept the statement that an "absence of crime" characterises any portion of the Principality; and when the editor informs us that "serious crime is a rare thing in South Wales," we are curious to know what are the crimes which he really admits to be serious. We are afraid that this reservation is about as wide as that which French juries term *circonstances atténuantes*. We repeat, however, that the "Handbook" is an excellent one, and should be found in the carpet-bag of every Welsh tourist. Will Mr. Murray, however, permit us, in the interest of practical tourists, to suggest that the value of the travelling-map would be much enhanced by being stretched on linen? Paper maps are very soon destroyed, even by the most careful usage.

The Rev. John Wilson, the editor of "Nelson's Handbook to Scotland," is an experienced compiler of guide-books; witness his "Handbook to Edinburgh," "Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland," and "Handbook to the English Lakes." There are several other guide-books to the land of the loch, the mountain, and the stream, but none, according to our judgment, so complete as this. Yet even this is by no means perfect; nor do we think it possible that an absolutely satisfactory guide-book of Scotland could be contained in one, or even in two volumes. When the Ordnance Survey maps are completed and published, perhaps it may be worth the while of Mr. Murray, or of some Scottish publisher, to undertake the compilation of a thoroughly good series of guides, or perhaps Mr. Nelson will expand the volume before us into such a series. Meantime we accept this as the best of its kind. The maps and views are excellent; but, as the former, like those in Mr. Murray's books, are upon paper, unprotected by either linen or calico, their usefulness will not be of long duration.

That the foreign guide-books edited by "An Englishman Abroad," are appreciated by those for whom they are intended, is evident from the continued issue of fresh editions. For our part, we should esteem them better occupants of the valise, if they were bound in some more durable material than paper, and if their maps were protected in the manner already suggested.

The Seven Sisters of Sleep. Popular History of the Seven prevailing Narcotics of the World. By M. C. COOKE, Director of the Metropolitan Scholastic Asylum. London: James Blackwood. pp. 137.

WE ARE NOT sufficiently accurate chemists as to be able to affirm that the division of narcotics into seven adopted by the writer of this volume is a somewhat arbitrary one. Nevertheless it strikes us as such. The seven sisters are, we believe, tobacco, opium, hashisch, coca, buvos, stramonium and henbane, and amanite. The book, though much too flippantly written, is an amusing one, and the author, without pretending to much originality, gives his readers a good deal of information in a pleasant manner. Some of the stories would, however, test the credulity of a devout believer in Joe Miller. For instance, a Brazilian negro has a pretty wife, to whom another blackamore pays undue attentions. The husband, returning unexpectedly one day, nearly surprises the visitor, who climbs up among the rafters of the cottage in order to be out of sight; a leg protrudes, and the innamorato is about to be discovered, when the husband,

Casting his eyes up to the rafters, saw a leg protruding from among the baskets, and thinking it something supernatural, crossed himself, and said, "Lord deliver us from the legs appearing overhead!" The other, hearing this, attempted to draw up his legs out of sight; but, losing his balance, came down suddenly on the floor in front of the astonished husband, who, half-frightened, asked, "Where do you come from?" "I have just come from Heaven," said the other, "and have brought you news of your little daughter Maria." "Oh, wife, wife! come and see a man who has brought us news of our little daughter Maria!" then, turning to the visitor, continued, "and what was my little daughter doing when you left?" "Oh, she was sitting at the feet of the Virgin with a golden crown on her head, and smoking a golden pipe a yard long." "And did she send any message to us?" "Oh, yes; she sent many remembrances, and begged you to send her two pounds of your tobacco from the little rhoosa; they have not got any half so good up there." "Oh, wife, wife, bring two pounds of our tobacco from the little rhoosa, for our daughter Maria is in Heaven, and she says they have not any half so good up there." So the tobacco was brought, and the visitor was departing, when he was asked, "Are there many white men up there?" "Very few," he replied, "they are all down below with the diabo." "I thought so," the other replied, apparently quite satisfied; "good night."

Non-smokers may console themselves with the idea that Napoleon I. is said to have once attempted to smoke, and to have made himself very sick. Who, we may ask Mr. Cooke, is the Lord Stanhope alluded to as having made the following calculation, with which Cocker would hardly be satisfied?

Lord Stanhope makes the following curious estimate: "Every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff-taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff-taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of every ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in the year; hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in for forty years, two entire years of the snufftaker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it." The expense of snuff, snuff-boxes, and handkerchiefs, is also alluded to; and it is calculated that "by a proper application of the time

and money thus lost to the public, a fund might be constituted for the discharge of the national debt."

A still more curious calculation is to be found in page 50 of this volume, extracted from an American paper. The writer might have written King James the First's Counterblast, which appears to be about as veracious as the statistics of the Philadelphia journalist.

We give a final quotation as to the effects of opium :

Dr. Madden tried, experimentally, the effects of opium; he commenced with a grain, which produced no perceptible effect; to this he afterwards added another grain. After two hours from commencing the operation, his spirits became excited. "My faculties," he writes, "appeared enlarged, everything I looked at seemed increased in volume. I had no longer the same pleasure when I closed my eyes which I had when they were open; it appeared to me as if it was only external objects which were acted on by the imagination, and magnified into images of pleasure; in short, it was the faint exquisite music of a dream in a waking moment. I made my way home as fast as possible, dreading, at every step, that I should commit some extravagance. In walking, I was hardly sensible of my feet touching the ground—it seemed as if I slid along the street, impelled by some invisible agent, and that my blood was composed of some ethereal fluid, which rendered my body lighter than air. I got to bed the moment I reached home. The most extraordinary visions of delight filled my brain all night. In the morning I rose pale and dispirited, my head ached, my body was so debilitated, that I was obliged to remain on the sofa all day, dearly paying for my first essay at opium-eating."

Parts of this not otherwise displeasing little volume are so hastily written, that an unfriendly censor would have no difficulty in pointing out many passages where the grammar might very easily be improved.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
Vol. XI. Session 1858-59. Liverpool: Adam Holden. pp. 264.

THERE are not a few interesting essays in this volume, historical and antiquarian. The opening paper, by Mr. Henry Bright, containing "a sketch of Warrington Academy," is a most amusing one. Some few years ago it happened that a Liverpool cheesemonger had got hold of a parcel of papers belonging to the Rev. J. Seddon, the founder and first secretary of the academy. These papers, among other very interesting matter, contained letters of Priestley, Kippis, and Aikin; and from these materials Mr. Bright has chiefly compiled his sketch, which contains several new facts relative to Mrs. Barbauld, Gilbert Wakefield, Dr. Aikin, Malthus, and other noteworthy personages. The portals of this Dissenting academy appear to have been open to pretty nearly all comers with money in their purses, and accordingly it is not a matter of surprise if occasionally a *mauvais sujet* appeared to torture his tutors. Archibald Hamilton Rowan had been rusticated for a year from Cambridge, and he entered the academy for the period of his rustication:

Certainly the Rev. William Turner (himself a student at the academy) gives a terrible picture of the insults to which that kindly and gentle Dr. Enfield was exposed as Rector Academicus, "by the dissipated and inflamed West Indian, whose pastime it had been from his youth to sport with human sufferings; by the profligate outcast of our great public schools, who had learned all the evil without any of the good of those establishments, and was sent hither as a *dernier ressort*; and by the pampered pet of large fortune, who, from the treatment he had seen given, and been allowed himself to give, to his private tutor at home, had learned to consider every tutor as a sort of upper servant."

These young gentlemen students, when they lived in the tutors' houses, flirted with the young ladies there; and if relegated to college rooms, got into debt and played the maddest pranks.

Then the politics of the students were no less inconvenient than their flirtations. Strong Whigs, and something more, as the tutors themselves were, they were alarmed and terrified at the anti-English zeal which, during the American war, was displayed by several of the students. One of them, who boarded at Dr. Enfield's, insisted on his right to illuminate his own windows for an American victory; but this the Doctor declined to allow, as it committed himself, the master of the house.

We should have liked to extract some curious correspondence between Mr. Seddon and the father of two of his pupils, who complained bitterly of his sons' extravagance. We quote the following correspondence, as it is not to be found in the published biography of the famous Irish rebel, Hamilton Rowan.

Mr. Hamilton, the father, writes on the 1st of June, to announce the coming of his son, who is "to have any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds a year." Two months only pass, and Mr. Seddon has to send the following letter to Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq., at the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, London:

"Hereford, August 2nd, 1769.
"Sir,—From the clandestine manner in which you left Warrington, and withdrew yourself from our protection, I did not expect to hear from you any more: though when I consider the indecent and shameful manner in which you

have behaved at Liverpool, I do not wonder at it: be assured, Sir, that such conduct will not be permitted at Warrington, and I hope you will not return there any more. You were told very plainly and freely on what Terms your continuance there depended: you promised to comply with them; but you have acted contrary to them in every instance: there is no dependence to be had on your resolutions and promises; and therefore I beg to repeat to you, what has several Times been said to you, that you had better retire from the Academy at Warrington, and not expose y^r self to the disgrace of being dismissed in another manner. I do not think my self at Liberty to send you a Dft. on Messrs. Allen's and Marlar, they are proper Judges of what is proper and necessary, and to them I refer you. I have written to them this post, and I beg you will wait on them immediately on the receipt of this, and follow the advice they give you.

"I was very much disposed to be your friend, and to have led you into such a plan of Study and course of behaviour as would have been useful to you, but this is a pleasure you have absolutely refused to

"S^r

"Y^r most humb. Srv^t"

"J. SEDDON."

And then follows a letter from Mr. Hamilton Rowan respecting his debts:

"Nook, Sat. Eve. 1769.

SIR,—I have, according to your desire, recollected as much as I was able, the manner in which the 40*l.* was expended; the receipts, which I send you, I think amount to 16*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, which together with 2 Guineas which I reckon for washing, mending, &c., 5 Guineas which I borrowed from you, and the Trifle due to the Academy, bring the amount to 27*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* 6*l.* or 7*l.* to Mr. Jones, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for one month's Lodging here, I paid out of 15*l.* 5*s.* rec^d from Mr. Jones. Mr. Wainwright's bill remains unpaid, which I think is the only bill, except Jones his, I owe in Warrington. 5 Guineas will be sufficient for the journey; but I shall have one month's Lodging to pay here, before I go; if I can sell my Horse, I shall not want so much money; I expect to sell her for eleven Guineas, and unless I can get that sum for her, I shall not part with her, from this S^r you may judge of y^e Situation of

Your Obligated Humble Srv^t

ARCH^d HAMILTON ROWAN.

The London agents, in a series of five letters, condescend with Mr. Seddon, condemn Mr. Rowan's "imprudence," but think that his desire to pay his debts at Warrington "redounds to his reputation." The refractory pupil has nevertheless to leave Warrington as well as Cambridge.

Literary Reminiscences and Gleanings. By RICHARD WRIGHT PROCTOR, Author of "The Barber's Shop." (Manchester: Thomas Dinham and Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 162.)—A pleasant little volume, chiefly interesting to Manchester readers, and noticeable as a good specimen of provincial typography and illustration, as well as for its literary merits. Readers even out of Lancashire may peruse with gratification this volume of reminiscence and biography, chiefly of Lancashire litterateurs and pressmen, from Tim Bobbin to Samuel Bamford, and many of them will be surprised to find that authorship has such numerous names to boast of in connection with the great cotton-spinning and money-getting county.

Wilson's Legal Handbooks. By J. W. SMITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Wilson.)—Five of these are before us—to wit, on the law of bills and notes, banking, master and servant, husband and wife, and partnership. We object to the whole tribe of legal handbooks, being assured that they do an incalculable amount of mischief, tempting persons to rely upon the instructions in the book instead of going to the lawyer. Now, inasmuch as no skill can make law plain to a mind not trained to the understanding of it, such teachers produce a half knowledge infinitely more dangerous than ignorance, and lead to almost certain error. Mr. Smith has done all that could be done towards a popular description of the law; but it remains still obscure to the many, and it is not scientific enough to be useful to the lawyers. We admire the courage of his attempts, and the skill displayed in them; but we deem them imprudent, and profitable only to the lawyers who have to be called on at last to correct the mischief the reader of the Legal Handbook is sure to do by his reliance upon it at first.

We have received the first ten parts of a new series of the *Hebrew Review*—a periodical which appears to us to be very well edited, and which contains a great deal of matter attractive not only to members of the Jewish race, but to all readers who take an interest in the fortunes of the chosen people.

We have also received: A third edition of the Rev. W. W. Cazalet's excellent little volume, *The Right Management of the Voice in Speaking and Reading* (Bosworth and Harrison)—a work which is unsurpassed for the sound and valuable advice which it gives to those who have by nature or habit any vice in the use of the vocal organs. The continued issue of fresh editions proves how well Mr. Cazalet's lessons are appreciated by those whom he has striven to serve.—*The Steam Raft, suggested as a means of Security to Human Life upon the Ocean.* By GEO. CATLIN. (Manchester: George Falkner.)—*Brownson's Quarterly Review*, No. III. (Catholic Publishing Company.)—*Remarks on the Speech of A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., in reference to the Corporation of London.* (Richardson, Brothers.)

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE FLORAL HALL CONCERTS under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon are, despite the strong drawback of fitful weather, sufficiently magnetic to attract large audiences nightly. The chameleon hues of the programmes representing a week's performance challenge us to do more than make note and observation of aught but the most salient points. Of the new quadrille, "composed expressly for these concerts," we can neither make head nor tail, and the "Russian melodies" purported to be introduced, are really of so queasy a

character, that they fail in making recompense for the purgatory of noise and clatter that the sensitive listener is doomed to undergo before the land of promise is approached. Among the really good music assigned to the magnificent orchestra may be cited Beethoven's "Leonora," and the allegretto from his symphony in F, the overtures to "Oberon," "William Tell," "Fra Diavolo," and the movement in D minor from the Italian symphony. With respect to the music denominated "popular" there has been a superabundant supply, both vocal and instrumental, from "This flower, dear maid," to the Isabella valse, thence to "Good bye, sweetheart," ere the lover is

carried completely beyond the reach of things terrestrial by the "Whirlwind Polka."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—It requires a strong motive to draw even enthusiastic people far from home under stress of weather similar to that which bestrid the dwellings within the bills of mortality on Saturday, the 18th inst. The concerts at the Crystal Palace on the last day of the week generally possess very powerful influences; but, great as they are admitted to be, they failed in effect on the day alluded to. It really seemed at one period as if Jupiter Pluvialis had mounted his throne with a stern resolve that none of the genus homo should stir abroad, and that the temple at Sydenham should suffer from the decree. And it was so. The programme contained several excellent things, and the artistes engaged to interpret them with truthfulness and force, were by no means inadequate to the task. Mozart's "Schauspiel-Direktor" was repeated, with Mlle. Parepa as *Dulcinea* and Miss E. Wilkinson as *Argentina*. Our expressed opinion of this work has undergone no change from a second hearing. Rossini's overture to "Semiramide" met with many hearty demonstrations of approval, and Litol's overture to "Robespierre" appeared to strike with peculiar force, from its extraordinary freshness and colour. Sig. Belletti, who had but a small part to sustain in the music of Mozart, drew largely upon the suffrages of the audience in Handel. Few singers impart so much dramatic expression to the great song of *Polyphemus* in "Acis and Galatea;" and it must be a cold audience indeed that does not mark its sense of the beauty of "Oh, ruddier than the cherry," when it is entrusted to this accomplished vocalist.

SURREY GARDENS.—True to announcement, the attraction for one evening (Monday) was "unprecedented." From three o'clock till past midnight there was an unbroken chain of revelry, carried on by means of a comic fairy ballet, minstrels from the Ohio, a grand monster concert, a military *fête*, and no end of small merchandise to provoke "laughter holding both his sides;" and as a *coup* a double display of fireworks, to which all antecedent experiments purported to be as a mere handful of fireflies. The vocalists engaged for the monster concert in the great hall may be catalogued at five-and-thirty; solo-players five; an orchestra of fifty; and a phalanx of conductors(?) numerically strong enough to induce the most limping aspirant to look on difficulties with disdain. To criticise an entertainment like that of Monday is hardly to be expected; were it otherwise, the interest in it when done would barely be commensurate with the labour exacted from either writer or reader. The extreme length of the programme, like the lots under a city auctioneer's hammer, precluded the idea of dwelling long upon any one item, no matter whether of gold or fustian, whether the singer whistled or warbled, whether the unisons of the pianoforte got thumped into disorder, or whether the mimic trillings of the flute had any correspondence with the beautiful bird that mounting sings at heaven's gate.

THE APPROACHING FESTIVALS.

THIS YEAR Worcester and Norwich join hands in musical triennials. Dating from foundations, the meeting of 1860 will number for Worcester forty-five, and for Norwich thirteen. As the plans some time since promulgated for the delectation of visitors are now thoroughly matured, and as the minutiae of the programme no longer quiver in the balance of uncertainty, we are enabled to sketch a dependable outline of procedure, for the guidance of those who love music for itself alone, but more especially for those who patronise it on these occasions as the handmaid to charity. The more massive and imposing works—those selected for performance by the Worcester executive in the venerable cathedral—are the first part of "Creation" and the oratorio "St. Paul" for Tuesday the 11th (proximo). On the following morning Spohr's "Last Judgment," and a selection from "Judas Maccabeus." Thursday brings Mendelssohn forward in his later oratorio, "Elijah;" and "Messiah," as usual, completes the link in the morning chain. At the College Hall, Beethoven's grand symphony in D (No. 2), Sterndale Bennett's popular pastoral, "May Queen," and a composition fresh to English ears, "The Erl King's Daughter," by Herr Gade, a Danish composer and pupil of Mendelssohn, figure very prominently. In addition, however, to these instrumental works, a long string of classical overtures, &c., may be discovered threading the general programme. If, therefore, variety has any just claim to the character of a charmer, it will most assuredly exercise during the second week of September an unusually potent sway. The band engaged is made up of "men of mark;" and among the vocal celebrities are recorded such names as Mmes. Clara Novello, Rudersdorf, Weiss, and Sainton-Dolby; the Misses M. W. Wells and Parepa; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Sig. Belletti. According to a time-honoured custom, the organist of Gloucester (Mr. Anott) has charge of the instrument at Worcester, and Mr. Done, the resident organist, assumes the chiefdom of the orchestra. At Norwich, as at Worcester, Haydn's imperishable work, "Creation" (entire), Spohr's "Last Judgment," and Handel's "Messiah," stand out prominently; the "Dettingen Te Deum" also. Among the Norwich novelties that, exciting the most attention is a new oratorio, from the pen of Herr Molique, entitled "Abraham." If any judgment may be formed from a hearing of detached portions of this work, we are strongly impressed with the idea that "Abraham" will pass the ordeal of unbiased judgment with triumph. Our columns have frequently given publicity

to an opinion that, if Herr Molique's rare genius and profound knowledge were duly appreciated, he long ere this would have been lauded to the skies, and as a consequence have received solid tokens of admiration from the public generally. But somehow the sympathies of our fashionable dilettanti are not as yet fully with the sacred revelations of genius. Let us hope that justice may now be done, if the heavens fall. The life of Abraham was fertile in dramatic incidents, and it remains to be seen how the materials have been selected and made up. The persons represented are "the father of the faithful," Sarah his wife, the child of the bondwoman, and the child of the free, two angels, and a messenger. These give opportunities for the employment of soprano soloists in the parts assigned to the *Angel, Hagar, and Isaac*. Sarah and the other *Angel* are represented by contralto voices; the business of the messenger is transacted through a bass; and the hero himself is portrayed by a baritone. In addition hereto is a tenor solo, to whom no fixed character is given. There is no overture, and the oratorio is divided into two portions, and contains forty-four numbers. On examination of Herr Molique's libretto, and contrasting it with the life of the Patriarch, as recorded in the early pages of the Pentateuch, a slight transposition of events is discernible. This has been done for the sake of introducing variety in the musical composition. Thus the announcement of the birth of *Isaac*, which follows the captivity and rescue of *Lot*, is made to precede it, in order to relieve the monotony which probably would result by giving all the solos to male voices. In uniting the sacred and dramatic forms, the composer has in one or two instances been somewhat hampered on account of the restriction from using any other words than those which Scripture opens up. The projected evening entertainments at St. Andrew's Hall indicate a clear perception of the value of standard works on the part of the management, and a laudable desire to introduce things quite new, either in point of date, or resuscitated, and therefore equally fresh to the present generation. Mr. Benedict's cantata, "Undine," written expressly for the Norwich Festival, is a legend of the Danube, wherein *Undine*, a water spirit, leaves her home and companions in quest of *Hildebrand*, a false lover. For the wrong done, all the spirits of the water are summoned, and the castle of Hildebrand is destroyed. After a short overture, the cantata begins with a plaintive chorus in D minor by female voices. This is interrupted by a bass solo in G minor by *Kuhleborn*, the principal kinsman of *Undine*; the burden of the chorus is again taken up, and male voices assist in describing the life of the Naiades. Then comes a song in E flat with harp obligato, followed by a chorus of invisibles. A short canon between the lovers and *Kuhleborn* precedes an aria given to *Hildebrand* in B flat. A march is then heard, and the rival of *Undine* is received by a wedding chorus in E flat. A duet between *Hildebrand* and his last betrothed is interrupted by *Undine*; and a quartet in C minor, embodying the conflicting feelings of the parties concerned, completes the music and the story. The members of the Norwich Choral Society, assisted by a few corner helps, numbering altogether nearly 400 voices, will doubtlessly be found fully competent to the discharge of any task assigned them. In addition to several of the principals before named, Mme. Borghini-Mamo and Miss Arabella Goddard (Mrs. Davison) are engaged, with Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Harcourt, the organist of Norwich, is selected to preside at the cathedral services; and Mr. Benedict takes, as usual, the onerous duties devolving on the *bâton-wielder* during the mixed and arduous performances proclaimed for the third week in September.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS have, it is said, been engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith for the opening of his dramatic season at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Their engagement at the Haymarket Theatre terminates at the latter end of September.

Mr. J. Robins, late of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, has entered upon a brief engagement at the St. James's Theatre, London.

The fund for the benefit of the late Mr. Robert Brough's family is progressing slowly but steadily. The proceeds of the performances at Drury-lane show a net profit of about 120*l.*, and the separate donation fund at Messrs. Coutts' (to which many well known literary men have contributed) has reached about another 100*l.* The "Savage Club" amateurs played at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on Tuesday night, and at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on Wednesday. *Apropos* of the former performance the *Liverpool Mercury* says: "We were glad to see the claims of the bereaved ones so freely recognised, for the spacious theatre was graced by one of the most fashionable and numerous audiences that have ever assembled within its walls. The entertainment took place under the auspices of a very large number of gentlemen connected with literature and art, who consented to act as a general committee on the occasion. The principal feature of the evening's entertainment was a burlesque entitled 'The Forty Thieves,' founded upon the well-known juvenile legend of that name. In this piece Messrs. F. Talfourd, H. J. Byron, L. Buckingham, Tegett, L. Potter, Edmund Falconer, J. Hollingshead, Furtado, and Flinders made their appearance, sustaining some of the principal characters, the thieves generally being represented by the Savage Club and several Liverpool amateurs. An excellently-written prologue, containing some capital hits, was spoken by Mr. L. Buckingham, and received with long-continued applause. Of the burlesque in general we have not space to say more than that it abounded with fun and merriment, and the frequent far-fetched puns and the 'play upon words' caused many a hearty burst of laughter. The whole piece was managed admirably throughout, and drew down 'thunders of applause.' As in the first piece, there was a 'call' on the fall of the curtain, and

on its being raised the house united in several rounds of cheering. The items in the bill of fare were the 'Pas de Miroir,' from the pantomime of 'Little Snow-White,' Robert B. Brough's poem of 'Godiva,' recited by Mr. Leicester Buckingham; the performance concluding with the farce of 'The Lottery Ticket,' in which Dr. G. L. M. Strauss, Messrs. F. Talford, and L. Potter sustained the principal characters. We sincerely congratulate the *corps dramatique* and all concerned in the undertaking upon the successful issue of their praiseworthy exertions." Of the Manchester performance, the *Manchester Guardian* observes: "The house was crowded; every seat in the dress circle being taken, and there being seven or eight rows of dress stalls, which occupied nearly one-half of the pit. We must condole with those who, trusting to the chance of gaining admission by paying at the doors, found themselves disappointed. Hundreds were in that predicament. As an introduction, an address, written by Mr. Charles Swain, was very effectively spoken by an officer of the 5th company of the First Manchester Regiment of Rifle Volunteers. The great feature of the evening was the performance of the 'Forty Thieves,' in which the 'Savage' amateurs appear to have acquitted themselves to the unbounded satisfaction of their audience."

A new feature has been added to the attractions of the Alhambra Palace, Leicester-square, in the shape of a hippopotamus. It has been announced with much "pride of circumstance" and bombastic verbiage; but the fact is that it is remarkable for nothing but monstrous piggishness and utter inaction.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

MR. LOWE HAS LOST NO TIME in following up his Committee and Report. The printing of the evidence before that Committee has (intentionally?) been delayed. But a vote has been obtained—the last vote of supply but one passed in the present session of Parliament—a vote of 17,000*l.*, as the Report recommended, "to provide permanent accommodation" for the collection at South Kensington, in lieu of the leaky iron building. That "experiment" (*viz.*, "the Boilers"), it seems, "could not be said to have been a bad one," though it has failed. "It only cost 15,000*l.* (five years ago), which amount it had saved in rent for housing the collection." There's nothing like assurance when a Government man does make a statement to a thin and jaded house. Three thousand a year for the rent of a few rooms full of works of decorative art would be at a more lavish rate than even an English Government is in the habit of paying its landlords. On the whole, we think Mr. Lowe must have made himself very acceptable to the August Rider (at British cost) of the South Kensington hobby—a very fair hobby in its way (though having its blemishes), if that August Person would only muster courage to put his *own* hand into his own pocket towards its maintenance and improvement.

The present 17,000*l.* are for an addition to the buildings erected in the Sheepshanks, Vernon, and Turner galleries—a completion, *i.e.* of the South Kensington "quadrilateral," for the erection of a wall across this quadrangle, dividing it into two courts of 110 and 100 feet square; these to be roofed with glass—one with a glass dome, the other with two semi-circular roofs of glass. By these glazed courts or squares "a large extent of space, perfectly air and water-tight, is promised." This remains to be proved. We anticipate in them a partial renewal of the failure which attended the iron "experiment." Government has prudently confined itself to one of the ingenious Captain Fowke's "recommendations" at a time; has abstained for the present from trying it on with the other "approximate estimate" of 27,000*l.* for new official residences and schools—also, according to the report, a matter "of extreme urgency." For though in 1856 Parliament did vote, and the department did expend, 10,000*l.* upon the wooden school buildings, and the "four old houses" used as classrooms and official residences, yet, according to the same report, the former "are not secure from fire," which it required no witch to tell us—in fact, "a fire has recently occurred in them;" and "if they were not public property, they would be condemned under the Building Act." As for the old houses, they are "dilapidated, full of dry rot, extremely liable to fire"—and to falling; indeed, one has been on fire "a few weeks ago." We shall hear of the 27,000*l.* next session.

Now the present vote of 17,000*l.*, and the future one of 27,000*l.*, may be right, if—as perhaps it is—*architecture* be impossible in the 19th century; in which case we are best without the architectural pretence. But if so, do they not prove the previous votes to have been wrong, and worse than wrong, of 15,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* for buildings which less than five years' trial have found wanting in every requisite, and only fit to be "removed without delay"? Surely this is an exemplification of that "vacillation, uncertainty, costliness, extravagance, meanness, and all the conflicting vices," Mr. Gladstone has so happily denounced as the characteristics of our national management of national works. Yet it is this very system of perennial patchwork and of wanton waste of the public money on costly temporary expedients with which Lord Palmerston and his subservient Cowper plunged Parliament still deeper that same Saturday morning, by forcing through a "phantom House" of fifty-four members a vote of 15,000*l.* for "increasing the accommodation" in the already condemned National Gallery,—and thus perpetuating the present anomalous position of the Gallery and of the Academy. The money, so far as the public is concerned, is as absolutely wasted—inasmuch as all it enables Government to do will confessedly have to be undone a few years hence—as if it were thrown into the Thames. To this miserable makeshift solution of a difficulty of old standing—shifty Palmerston's last bit of high-handed perverse trickery—we must recur next week.

IT WILL HAVE BEEN SEEN from our advertising columns that the project announced by us a month or two since, for honouring the memory of the enthusiastic pioneer of the Gothic revival by establishing a "Pugin Travelling Fund" for the endowment of travelling scholarships in English architecture, has taken practical shape. One party among Pugin's admirers was at first strongly for the memorial taking some other shape—a memoir of the architect; but ultimately acceded to the views of Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Gilbert Scott. Instead of two rival committees we have now one, consisting of some fifty influential names, including those of Dean Alford, Sir William Cust, Archdeacon Thorp, Mr. Charles Barry, &c. The scheme of such travelling scholarship in English Gothic, we—quoting from memory—spoke of as indicated by Pugin himself in his caustic "Contrasts," proved to occur in the "Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture,"—one of the versatile man's most eloquent books. The committee very judiciously quotes those remarkable prophetic words of his to show the singular appropriateness of the memorial now proposed. We wish its promoters all success. About 300*l.*, it is stated, has hitherto been subscribed, which is not a large sum for the fifty important gentlemen on the committee themselves to have clubbed together. That sum must be multiplied five-fold before adequate honour to the memory of Pugin can be hoped for, or much be fruitfully done in the way proposed, or the Institute of Architects be with any face "asked to become trustees" of a fund having so ambitious a purpose.

The Exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts will open to the public on Monday next, the 27th. Among the more prominent features of this year's Royal Academy Exhibition, which the stay-at-home Liverpool folks will now have an opportunity of seeing, are the celebrated pictures of Mr. O'Neil and of Mr. Solomon.

The Exhibition of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts will shortly open, at the Royal Manchester Institution.

During the morning sitting of Saturday last (continued till near 6 p.m.), devoted by the House of Commons to getting through the remainder of the estimates, several miscellaneous art-topics cropped up over and above the National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum. To the vote of 2000*l.* for the infant British Historical Portrait Gallery, the foundation of which we owe to a suggestion of Mr. Carlyle's, there was the usual desultory fire of opposition from a portion of the awkward squad who are noisy on votes for purposes of art. Mr. Spooner, with characteristic sapience, asked, "What good could arise from such a collection to the nation at large?" Mr. Coningham and Mr. Osborne were for making the gallery a department of the National Gallery; for which much might be said—*had* we a National Gallery! Mr. Edwin James was scandalised at finding the trustees considered Nell Gwynne entitled to rank among "the most eminent persons in British History!" (Why so hard on the fair and frail, Mr. James?) Mr. Gladstone (one of the trustees) admitted the prices paid had been high, and gave a *quasi* promise that an account of these should be laid before Parliament. Both he and Sir G. C. Lewis contended, and rightly, that different qualifications were required for deciding on the merits of a work of art, and of the historical value and authenticity of a portrait. The vote was passed by a majority of twenty-nine (thirty-seven to eight).

The vote of 1440*l.* for gun-metal (furnished by the War Department) for the Wellington testimonial at Dublin, and of 474*l.* for tablets in Chelsea Hospital commemorative of the loss of the *Europa* and *Birkenhead* evoked a confession of artistic faith from our present ruler in matters of taste, among others—confident Pam. *He* thinks, "upon matters of taste men ought to be permitted to differ;" the old prescriptive sentiment of the ignorant in æsthetics—the soothing, the ointment they have from immemorial time been in the habit of applying to their sensitive self-conceit. What Mr. Osborne described as "the gigantic milestone" in the Phoenix-park, "erected in defiance of all rules of art and taste," he (our classic Premier) thinks "in perfect good taste, and very ornamental and appropriate." *Ergo*, as Mr. Osborne retorted, my Lord is "an admirer of milestones." An Irish bull was also born of the discussion. Mr. P. O'Brien, fired by patriotism, had compared the Phoenix-park Wellington testimonial with that "in Hyde-park," to the disadvantage of the latter; and when told by Mr. Osborne *this* was erected by private subscription, begged to correct himself—"he had referred to the monument on Constitution-hill, not to the statue of *Ajax* in Hyde-park;" which correction, alas! necessitated re-corrections from taunting Osborne. Nobody explained who were to be the artists, and what the subjects of the bas-reliefs on the Irish monument.

A literary contemporary, in mentioning lately the price (5500*l.*) which, as was notorious, it had been finally arranged between Mr. Holman Hunt and Mr. Gambart the picture-dealer that the artist should receive for his *chef d'œuvre*, drew upon its imagination for an additional statement (our contemporary likes to be particular), *viz.*, that of this sum 3000*l.* had been given for the picture, 2500*l.* for copyright. Now, as we well knew, and some months ago stated, 5000*l.* was the price originally asked by Mr. Hunt for the picture alone—one he might readily have obtained of a private purchaser, could the latter have entered on fruition of the picture at once, instead of waiting an indefinite term of years while it was in the engraver's hands. Accordingly, Mr. Gambart has written to the *Athenæum* to correct its mis-statement, one calculated to injuriously affect a future purchaser's estimate of the picture's market value. "The deed of sale," writes Mr. Gambart, "makes no division of the sum [5500*l.*] into so much for the picture and so much for the copyright. The copyright, in all cases where no special understanding to the contrary occurs, goes with the picture. In the present instance, however, I am bound by my deed of purchase to have 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple' engraved in first-rate style, by an engraver to be approved by Mr. Hunt.' The proceeds of the picture's public exhibition have been very large; those of the engraving will be still larger, the list of subscribers being already a heavy one. The returns from these two sources alone will almost reimburse the present owner, although he will have to wait long for part of the money—that occurring from the copyright—and, as we think, before he can advantageously sell the picture itself. The

negotiations for it at Manchester have come to nothing. As for the painter, he has clearly been a loser by his determination to have his great work engraved at once. But we cannot—so far as the advancement of his fame and of the general influence of his picture upon the world is concerned—blame that resolution.

We have received the following letter, some of the queries in which it may, we hope, be in the power of subscribers to the Art Union in question to answer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—A few weeks ago your columns contained a notice of the distribution of prizes by "the Art Union of Great Britain," at Manchester. I should feel obliged if any of your readers would answer the following queries: 1. Is that association in existence at present? 2. Is there any responsible party connected with it? 3. Have any of the prizes been received? 4. Have any of the newspapers been paid for their advertisements?—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

N. B.

Votes were agreed to, unopposed, of 5000*l.* for a portion of the Lawrence Drawings by the old masters (British Museum); 5000*l.* for the completion of the Dublin National Gallery; 5000*l.* for an Industrial Museum at Edinburgh; 2600*l.* for the erection of a new guard-room near Henry the Eighth's Gate at Windsor Castle, in place of the present one, officially described as unhealthy and inadequate. A vote of 10,000*l.* was taken for the temporary accommodation (in three houses) of the Foreign Office, including the purchase of Lord Malmesbury's house, the cost of removal and of furniture; also 18,000*l.* for the purchase of a portion of the site of the new Foreign Office; 38,170*l.* towards the new Westminster bridge; 80,000*l.* towards formation of the approaches to the same. For the repair and maintenance of Carisbrook Castle, 1500*l.* were voted; and for a monument to the memory of Sir J. Franklin and his companions, 2000*l.* Lord Palmerston stated that the site of the monument had not been decided, and that the wishes of Lady Franklin would be consulted.

The Emperor Napoleon is the purchaser of two large historical pictures in truly Napoleonic taste, by Gudin, the marine painter, a "celebrated" one in Paris, though he would hardly have been so in London. Both the pictures the Emperor has so readily purchased are about himself. One represents himself "arriving at Genoa," the other "his meeting with 'Victoria in the Harbour of Cherbourg.'" Visitors to Mr. Gambart's French Exhibition of this year may recollect the latter very hard production, with its opaque sea, hanging in a corner above "the line." The other is still in M. Gudin's studio at the Chateau Beaulieu, receiving the last finishing touches. The Bonaparte family have always been patrons of the arts in an egotistic way. For the Princess Matilda, M. Dubuffe has just painted a full-length portrait of—herself, "in full court costume."

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., Mr. Joseph Durham's magnificent statue of Frank Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, was publicly inaugurated in the park which that gentleman has presented to that town. A dinner followed, attended by the foremost inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and Mr. Durham was highly complimented both by the guests and the local press upon the success with which he has executed his task. The *Halifax Courier* gives the following account of the statue and of the manner in which it was raised to its pedestal: "The execution of this work of art proves Mr. Durham to be a sculptor of whom his country may well think highly. Alike as regards fidelity of portraiture, accuracy of proportion, and artistic beauty, the statue is a masterpiece. The likeness is wonderfully correct, but along with this there is also added that nameless something which constitutes what is called 'the ideal,' and which is only found where the artist has worked at once intelligently and lovingly. Mr. Durham's mind and heart have evidently both been engaged, and his chisel has faithfully obeyed their directions. The statue is placed in a building especially erected for it, of course, by the corporation, at the rear or west side of the pavilion. The building was designed by Mr. Richard Horsfall, architect of this town, as a member of the Statue Committee, and has been executed under his superintendence by the following contractors:—Messrs. Charnock and Booth, mason; Mr. A. Mitton, joiner; Mr. Alfred Bancroft, plasterer; and Mr. Horsfall, glazier. It is a neat, well-proportioned, and appropriate home for this great work of art. It is semi-circular, with an internal dome; formed within of cleansed ashlar stone, the roof nicely finished. The light is from the dome, and falls directly on the figure, the rest of the room being rather in shade. Round the pedestal will be laid encaustic tiles, from the works of Messrs. Maw, Staffordshire. That part of the work is not finished. The entrance is, of course, through the pavilion. There is no door to bar the entrance or to protect the statue night or day, and no railings surrounding it. We must not omit the mention of the novel but excellent method by which the statue and plinth were finally fixed upon the pedestal. The difficulty of adjusting such a ponderous mass of priceless and brittle material in its place by means of machinery, especially in so confined a space, was very great. It was got over by first raising the figure to the required height by means of 'jacks,' and then gradually lowering it upon the pedestal; when within an inch or two of its place, loaf sugar was put under, and the supports being removed, it rested upon that. In its turn the sugar was dissolved away by the injection of water with a syringe. The expedient was new and most effective." At the dinner the chair was occupied by Mr. John Whitworth, and Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, the editor of the *Art Journal*, was present.

EDUCATION.

An English Education: what it means, and how it may be carried out. Written especially with a view to the education of the higher classes. By the Rev. GEORGE ILIFF, Grange School, Bishopwearmouth, author of "Chronology in Verse without Numbers." Second edition. (Bell and Daldy. pp. 24.)—We are always ready to welcome any suggestions relative to education, when they come from a person whose theory has been tested by practice. Mr. Iliff has for many years been head master of the Grange School, Bishopwearmouth, and we believe we may say, has in that capacity taught very successfully. He speaks, therefore, with authority. Although we by no means hold with all that he advances, we

nevertheless admit that there are very few of his suggestions which, from the frank and undogmatic manner in which he advocates them, are not well worthy of consideration. He holds that Greek should be wholly discarded from our public schools, and Latin partially so; and that, instead, modern languages should be etymologically studied. We believe, on the other hand, that German, French, and Italian can scarcely be studied systematically without some knowledge of the dead languages; and we are confident that a six months' residence on the Continent will promote the pupil's progress in modern tongues more than two years' study in England. Again, to note a less important point, we strongly disapprove of the use of the *Memoria Technica* which Mr. Iliff appears to advocate. Such parrot phraseology will probably fail the learner when he most needs it. Although we very much like the spirit in which Mr. Iliff writes of the relations that should exist between schoolmasters and their boys, we consider that we have as yet scarcely arrived at that golden age of tuition when the head masters of Eton, Harrow, &c. can play cricket and leapfrog with their boys. On the whole, however, we like much the thorough practical good sense and feeling displayed in this little brochure.

Disquisitions and Notes on the Gospels. Matthew. By JOHN H. MORISON. (Boston: Walker, Wise, and Co.)—The author of this work submits it to the public as a candid attempt to meet the difficulties that many have experienced in receiving the main facts of the Gospel narrative, apart from the narrow dogmatism of those who assume to be exclusively Evangelical. "The object of this work," he says, "is to assist in the interpretation of the Gospels. It does not seek to go beyond the authority of Jesus. It does not undertake to show what the Evangelists ought to have said, and to force their language into accordance with it. If in any case it may seem to go beyond them, it has been only to meet the honest sceptic of our day on his own ground, and show either that he has misinterpreted the words and acts of Christ, or that those words and acts are in accordance with the great principles of reason, which reach alike through the realms of physical and moral being." In the composition of his work Mr. Morison has availed himself of the latest materials at his command, giving us the results of five years spent in investigating the subject, with the aid of the best Biblical scholars and divines in Germany, England, and America. Should the present volume be favourably received, he proposes to follow it up by another, to embrace the three remaining Gospels—those of Mark and Luke to be less fully treated, as embracing most of the topics here discussed, but the Gospel of John requiring a more extended preparation, "and in many respects a distinct and original mode of treatment." For the strict orthodoxy of the writer's own views we cannot vouch, they being of rather a Unitarian tendency; but at the same time, in justice to him, we must observe that he does not press them upon the reader in a proselytising and illiberal spirit.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible. From the Authorised Edition, with Notes. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)—This instalment of Mr. Cassell's illustrated Bible goes as far as the first book of Samuel. It is profusely illustrated with wood engravings and notes; and to those who desire to have the Scriptures so garnished it comes further recommended by the quality of cheapness. We, however, have grave doubts about the advantage of either of these adjuncts. Engravings, to be fit for the illustration of a Bible, should be from the very best designs, and should convey some truthful and instructive illustration of the text. Such, however, are most rare, even if they exist at all. Even the greatest of the Italian masters, such as Raffaele, Michael Angelo, and Veronese, disdained to be accurate in the costumes, and even in the ethnical characteristics of the figures of which their groups were composed, and consequently their pictures, admirable as they undoubtedly are in point of art, tend rather to mislead than to inform. But what good is to be obtained from such designs as fill Mr. Cassell's Bible, we are at a loss to understand. Here is a picture of the Beasts entering the Ark. The animals are ranged in pairs, and are walking in procession, like a new consignment to the Zoological Gardens. The companion print, representing the Deluge, shows a number of naked persons struggling to get upon a rock, as if a mountain flood had disturbed a party of bathers. Are we to believe from this that the antediluvians went about like savages? What is there in this to tell us that the fact, on the contrary, was, they had attained a very high pitch of luxury and what is called civilisation? The chronological and referential notes are more useful.

Bacon: the First Principles of his Philosophy stated in a Popular Form, and the Application of them to the Study of the Holy Scriptures pointed out. A Lecture, delivered in the School-room of St. Mary's, Marylebone, on Wednesday, March 23, 1859. By the Rev. E. MEYRICK GOULBURN, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. (James Nisbet and Co. pp. 39.)—The late Head Master of Rugby has, we think, been more successful in dealing with the philosophy of Bacon than in correctly estimating his personal character. The exposition which we have in these pages is, if not very profound, clear and terse—indeed, in every way suitable to the comprehension of the persons for whose behoof it was delivered. We are not so well satisfied with the brief estimate of Bacon's character which precedes the lecture on his philosophy. In the first place we are by no means certain that the incidents of the great philosopher's life have been faithfully detailed by Lord Macaulay and Lord Campbell. Recent investigations (of which Dr. Goulburn appears to have been entirely ignorant when he wrote this lecture) will probably have led many of our readers to doubt whether the life of Bacon can be truthfully summed up as "perhaps the most humbling piece of biography extant—one dark record throughout, from which we gladly turn away to fix the mind's eye on the lustre of his genius."

The Denominational Reason Why. (Houlston and Wright. pp. 360.)—This is another of those useful little works of reference which Messrs. Houlston and Wright have issued under the simple but significant title of "The Reason Why." The present is confined to all matters belonging to the various Christian denominations, giving the origin, history, and tenets of the various sects, with the reasons assigned by themselves for specialities of faith and forms of worship. We have examined it, and find that, although it contains a great deal about these matters, it is by no means perfect. We remember a story about a great theologian who,

when requested to examine the boys at a Sunday-school as to their proficiency in theology, selected an urchin of about eight years old, and addressed to him the awful question, "Now, my lad, tell me what you know about the Monophysite heresy." Now we have searched "The Denominational Reason Why" in vain for some account of the Monophysite heresy.

The True Distinction between Adjectives and Adverbs, fully explained by Five Rules, and illustrated by 600 Examples (400 English and 200 French and Latin). By the Rev. JOHN FANDER. (London: David Nutt. 1860, pp. 12.)—Within the brief compass of nine pages Mr. Fander gives an ingenious and philosophical explanation of the distinction which exists between adjectives and adverbs. The conciseness of the explanation has not marred its clearness and simplicity.

The Uses of Animals in relation to the Industry of Man. By E. LANKESTER, M.D. (Hardwicke.)—Dr. Lankester has been long and successfully employed by the Government to deliver popular lectures at the South Kensington Museum on the nature and uses of the products of animal life collected in the museum. These lectures are now to be issued in a cheap form, in several divisions, of which the first is before us, comprising the subject of silk, wool, leather, bones, soap, and waste. They are written so plainly and pleasantly that even children can understand and profit by them, and we can, therefore, strongly recommend them to schools and teachers as an excellent reading-book, upon which the class should be questioned after it has read.

An Introduction to the Writing of Précis or Digests, as applicable to Narratives of Facts or Historical Events, Correspondence, Official Documents, and General Composition, with numerous examples and exercises. Adapted for use in Schools as well as for Private Study, and specially designed to facilitate preparation for the Civil Service Examination. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. (London: Longman and Co. pp. 107.) Although précis-writing can, in our opinion, be only learned by constant practice, the pupil will at first need some initiation into this art, which, partly from the necessity of spelling correctly, and partly from the difficulty which beginners find in making an abstract without omitting important matter, forms one of the principal bugbears in the way of the young aspirant after Civil Service employment. Mr. Hunter's volume will do something for the student; the rest he must do for himself.

Christian Instruction, founded on the Catechism of the Church of England in three successive steps. By the Rev. WILLIAM DALTON, B.D., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Incumbent of St. Philip's Penn, Wolverhampton. 4th Edition. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1860. pp. 208.)—That this excellent little catechism has been to some extent appreciated by those persons for whose use it was originally written may be estimated from the fact that it has now reached a fourth edition. The first two steps are designed fully and thoroughly to explain the Church Catechism; and the "third step" to provide a clear sketch of the Christian Church generally, and of the Church of England in particular. In all that he has attempted we think Mr. Dalton has succeeded. He is always clear and forcible without being prolix; and there is a unity in this little manual of divinity which is especially desirable in the case of young students.

MR. GOUGH, of the senior class of the Manchester Grammar School, who recently obtained a scholarship at Brasenose College, Oxford, has just been elected to an appointment in the Civil Service of India.

The annual examination of the Hurlford Academy took place on Wednesday week. The classes in the various departments acquitted themselves remarkably well; and at the close of the examination the teachers were highly complimented by Captain Tait of Milrig.

The list of the selected candidates of the examination of 1860 for Civil Service in India has been published in the daily papers. The number of marks obtained has also been given. We have commented elsewhere upon the general effect of this examination.

The annual festival of the Wisbech Church Sunday Schools was held on Tuesday week. The children, numbering nearly 1000, assembled at the vicarage at one o'clock, and went to church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. B. Hopkins, the Vicar, upon Deut. vi. 6, 7: "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children."

The examiners in German and some other branches reported favourably of the progress made by the candidates. The report concludes by a notice signed by the Council of Military Education—Major-Generals Rumley and Portlock, Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, Colonel Elwyn, and Canon H. Moseley—to the effect that the cause of the great number of failures appeared to be that candidates were not well grounded in the lower branches of mathematics, and had been hurried through their studies; but the Council trusted these failures would have some effect as regards the preparation of future candidates.

There will be an election at Magdalen College, Oxford, in October next to three Demyships—one for mathematics, one for natural science, and one for Greek and Latin literature—each Demyship being of the value (room-rent and tuition included) of 75l. per annum, and tenable for five years from the day of election. No person will be eligible who shall have attained the age of 20 years, and, in the case of the mathematical and natural science Demyships, who is not sufficiently instructed in other subjects to matriculate as a member of the college; and no person will be ineligible or entitled to preference by reason of his place of birth. Testimonials of good conduct and certificates of birth and baptism must be presented to the President on Monday, the 22nd of October, between the hours of 10 and 1 p. m. The examination in each case will commence on the following day.

On Saturday, the 18th, Lord Derby laid the foundation stone of a new Industrial and Ragged School and Church, at Kirkdale, near Liverpool. In the course of the very eloquent and interesting speech with which the great Conservative leader celebrated the occasion, he bore the following testimony to the beneficial effects of civilisation, as represented by large towns and cities, commonly called prosperous. "The truth is—and the truth ought to be spoken—we are at this moment suffering from the supineness and from the apathy of our ancestors. Years ago the vast increase of the population was looked upon, no doubt, with feelings of

triumph and with satisfaction, as adding to the power and wealth of the country, but it was looked upon without a due appreciation of the great moral, and social, and religious consequences which must flow from an increase of an ill-educated, irreligious population. I do not say that this has been the case universally. I do not say that it has been the case in many of the country districts where a great increase of the population has not taken place, and where there is room for the exercise of those kindly sympathies between the upper and the lower classes, which are the cherished bond of union between the various classes in this country. But it is in the great towns, it is in those great hives of industry, to which our redundant population flock for employment, that we see population increase beyond the possibility of the means of religious and moral superintendence and instruction. In those great towns there is little room, comparatively speaking, for the social intercourse between high and low, rich and poor. The immense size of the parishes, and of the townships, and the immense numbers of the population, baffle the efforts of the most zealous ministers, whether belonging to the Established Church or to those numerous Dissenting bodies, of which—widely as I differ from them—I speak with all gratitude and all respect for their exertions in the cause of education and religion. But here a population, I say, has grown up which has defeated all our endeavours, which has outgrown all our means, moral and pecuniary."

The following is a list of candidates who passed the recent first M.B. examination: FIRST DIVISION.—John Bayldon, University of Edinburgh; John William Bell, Hull School of Medicine; Palemon Best, University College; Thomas Wemyss Bogg, University College; Alexander Crum Brown, M.A., Edinburgh, University of Edinburgh; Arthur W. Adis, Westminster Hospital; Henry S. Gale, King's College; Thomas Griffiths, University College; John Harward Hooper, St. Thomas's Hospital; John Talford Jones, University College; Edmund Cornish King, University College; Henry Thomas Lanchester, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Langton, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Frederick F. Lee, St. George's Hospital; Henry C. March, St. Thomas's Hospital; Frederic Marsden, King's College; Frederic Meggy, Guy's Hospital; John Thomas Mercer, Guy's Hospital; Richard May Miller, B.A., University College; Thomas Morton, King's College; Richard Orton, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Edward Parson, King's College; William Powell, London Hospital; Frederic Thomas Roberts, University College; Thomas Starkey Smith, University College; Edward Thomas Tibbits, University College; Joseph Todd, Queen's College, Birmingham; Forbes Watson, St. Thomas's Hospital; Thomas James Woodhouse, St. Thomas's Hospital.—SECOND DIVISION: John Penning Baker, University College; John Cooke, University College; Richard Dawson, University College; Athenodore De Negri, University College; Edward Mahony, University College; Wilmot Horton Trevor Power, B.A., University College.

A report from the examiners appointed to decide the merits of the respective candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at the last competitive examination at Chelsea Hospital, has just been issued, to which is appended some observations by the Council of Military Education. The following are the most important items of the document:

MATHEMATICS.—Examiner: Rev. Canon Heavyside, M.A., late of Haileybury College.—"Instead of any improvement in the general attainments of candidates in relation to the examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, there is a visible deterioration. All the faults I have before adverted to seem to me to be now exaggerated. The candidates or their tutors have not been impressed with the necessity of a good grounding in the elements of pure mathematics before the mixed mathematics are attempted."

MATHEMATICS.—Examiner: J. Todhunter, Esq., M.A.—"I cannot speak favourably of the papers of the candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy. I observe the same deficiency which I have remarked on former occasions, namely, imperfect knowledge of the lower subjects and extreme inaccuracy in the work."

NOTES BY THE COUNCIL.—"The Council cannot allow the remarks of the Rev. Canon Heavyside and J. Todhunter, M.A., to pass without observation. From the commencement of the system of competitive examination the want of a proper acquaintance with the earlier and more practical parts of mathematics has been complained of, and it cannot be doubted that the large number of failures at the last examination is in a great measure attributable to the loose manner in which candidates have been hurried through their studies."

CLASSICS.—Examiner: Rev. Mr. Pocock.—"There was much foolish guessing and vague writing in answer to questions in history and geography, and (which is worth attention) those individuals most distinguished in languages do not also gain high marks in history."

FRENCH.—Examiner: M. Esquiros.—"The examination was more conspicuous for the quantity of papers handed in than for their quality. It falls far short of what might have been expected of so large a competition. A good deal of mediocrity prevailed through the whole."

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES.—Examiner: F. A. Abel, Esq.—"The general deficiency in chemical knowledge which I had to notice on a former competitive examination was again observable in the result of the last examination."

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

THE REPORT that Mr. Main will be succeeded in the office of First Assistant at Greenwich by E. J. Routh, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, is unfounded.

A French correspondent says: "The Académie des Sciences has just received a communication which has literally caused the quills upon that fretful porcupine to stand on end with horror. A savant of Wurtzburg, M. Wirschow by name, announces the fearful discovery he has just made of the existence of a dreadful microscopic animal, the *Truchina sparatis*, in the flesh of hogs, no matter how prepared, whether you call it pork, ham, bacon, sausage, or polony. When an individual happens to eat of this animal in abundance, he is observed to grow pale and emaciated in a few days afterwards; his strength deserts him, and he dies at the end of the sixth week. A post-mortem examination shows the muscles of the body to be filled with *Truchina sparatis*, which proves that death must be occasioned by muscular consumption, owing to the attacks of this horrible little monster. Moses knew well what he was about when he forbade the use of swine's flesh to his countrymen."

Another plant, suitable for the manufacture of paper, has been declared of easy growth in Algeria—the *Hibiscus esculentus*. It resembles the flax plant, and is admirably adapted for the manufacture of coarse linen, being far stronger than cotton. Its culture is highly recommended in the African colonies, as the leaf seems in every way calculated to replace the deficiency of rags, so severely felt just now, while the vegetable itself is a highly nutritious and palatable diet, possessing cooling and diuretic properties.

The annual provincial meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers is held this year at Birmingham. The proceedings commenced this week, there being a numerous attendance of gentlemen interested from London and all parts of the country. The reading of papers on mechanical subjects inaugurated the proceedings of the meeting, this taking place at the Midland Institute, under the presidency of Mr. James Fenton, of Lowmoor, near Bradford. Mr. William Mathews read an interesting paper on the "Ten-yard Coal of South Staffordshire, and the Mode of Working." The secretary (Mr. Marshall) then read a "Description of a Method of Taking off the Waste Gases from Blast Furnaces," by Mr. Charles Cochran, of Middlesborough, and other papers on "Machinery for Coating Telegraph Wires with India-rubber," by Mr. C. W. Siemens, of London, and "On Coal-burning in Locomotive Engines," by Mr. Charles Markham, of Derby. After this an adjournment took place until Thursday, when the reading of papers was resumed. The members were to make a tour of the district, calling at some of the principal works, and partaking of luncheon at Round Oak Works, belonging to the Earl of Dudley, on which occasion the Dudley caverns were to be illuminated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star* says: "While politics have been busy, science and invention have not been inactive either. Humanity, likewise, has been occupied, and we sincerely hope has succeeded, in diminishing the suffering inflicted on the brute creation in our behalf. At the instigation of the English deputation from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which, conducted by Sir John Scott Lillie, visited Paris some little while ago, a commission was named by the Société Protectrice des Animaux for examination into the cruelties practised in the *abattoirs*. The sad revelations made by this report have enlightened us as to the tortures practised upon the animals brought to Paris to serve as food for its population; the mode of death being of the most painful and lingering kind. The opening of the jugular is the method adopted by the butchers of the *abattoirs*, and is pronounced by the commission to be unnecessarily tedious and excruciating. The commissioners, Blain and Carteaux, insist upon the abolition of this method of slaughter, and the adoption of tunning, as being accomplished without pain. This latter, however, is pronounced by Dr. Auber to be liable to great risk, and was abandoned at the *abattoirs* in consequence of the numerous accidents which had occurred from the oxen getting infuriated and breaking loose during the operation. Dr. Auber's proposition of introducing air into the veins has met therefore with great approval, as it completely prevents all struggle, and destroys pain. The instant death of patients, when, during the course of an operation, the outward air has been accidentally suffered to strike upon the vein, is a fact well known by surgeons. This method of slaughter has been adopted at Rome for many years past with great success, and a petition was immediately drawn up to present to the administration of the *abattoirs* to urge the necessity of its employment, instead of the slow bleeding now in use."

The Academy of Sciences has received a communication from M. G. Grimaud on the manner in which the Venetians construct their cisterns, and which he thinks might be advantageously introduced on the heights which overlook Paris, and are occupied by large establishments and a numerous population, which would greatly benefit by them. Venice occupies a surface of 5,200,000 square metres (1300 acres), exclusive of all the great and small canals which intersect it. The annual average of rain is 31 inches, the greater part of which is collected in 2077 cisterns, 177 of which are public. The rain is sufficiently abundant to fill the cisterns five times in the course of the year, so that the distribution of water is at the rate of 15 litres (3½ gallons) per head. To construct a cistern after the Venetian fashion, a large hole is dug in the ground to the depth of about nine feet, the infiltration of the lagoons preventing their going any deeper. The sides of the excavation are supported by a framework made of good oak timber, and the cistern thus has the appearance of a square truncated pyramid with the wider base turned upwards. A coating of pure and compact clay, a foot thick, is now applied on the wooden frame with great care; this opposes an invincible obstacle to the progress of the roots of any plants growing in the vicinity, and also to the pressure of the water in contact with it. No crevices are left which might allow the air to penetrate. This preliminary work being done, a large circular stone, partly hollowed out like the bottom of a kettle, is deposited in the pyramid with the cavity upwards; and on this foundation a cylinder of well-baked bricks is constructed, having no interstices whatever, except a number of conical holes in the bottom row. The large vacant space remaining between the sides of the pyramid and the cylinder is filled with well-soured sea-sand. At the four corners of the pyramid they place a kind of stone trough, covered with a stone lid, pierced with holes. These troughs communicate with each other by means of a small rill, made of bricks, and resting on the sand, and the whole is then paved over. The rain-water coming from the roofs runs into the troughs, penetrates into the sand through the rills, and is thus filtered into the cylinder, or well-hole, by the conical holes already described. The water thus supplied is perfectly limpid, sweet, and cool.

Some exceedingly interesting experiments took place on Tuesday evening off Osborne House, the beautiful marine residence of her Majesty, in the Isle of Wight, and also in Cowes Roads, with Professor Way's electric light, and which we believe are preliminary to more important experiments about to be carried out by the Government. The principle of the light is simply the application of electricity to a column or running stream of quicksilver—in this instance as fine as the point of a lady's needle. So long as the voltaic battery retains power to act with its wires upon this column, so long must the light burn—the strongest

and purest light in the known world, and the nearest approach to sunlight that the skill of the chemist and man of science have yet produced, and this without actual combustion taking place or the quantity of the mercury being reduced, the supply of acids to the battery being its sole expense after its first cost, excepting wear and tear. The professor with his apparatus left Portsmouth harbour in a steamer shortly before dark on Tuesday evening, and steered direct for Cowes. On the sponson of the steamer was placed the battery. Aft the foremast hung one of the professor's simple apparatuses as a masthead light. On a moveable circular platform placed on the vessel's after-hatch a similar apparatus to the one hung up aloft stood, to which was attached a lens, but both of them as yet unlit. The apparatus is of the simplest possible form, consisting merely of an oval-shaped pair of tubes connected at each end, a round hollow globe about the size of an orange, in which is placed the mercury. The mercury runs from a point to a cup in the centre, inclosed within a glass tube, and here the subtle liquid is heated to a white heat as it flows in a fine stream from the upper ball into the cup, and thence into the lower one, thus producing an indestructible wick. The wires which connect the battery with the apparatus were made by Messrs. Silver, and are, perhaps, the most perfect of their kind yet constructed. These wires are coated with silver, enclosed in India-rubber, and have an outside coating of braided hemp, the whole pliable as common pack-thread. To look at the light, with a view to a close inspection of the cup, with the naked eye, would be about as useless as to look at the sun at noonday. A pair of coloured glasses, however, show that this light, which can only be compared to the sun for its brilliancy and power, is only of the same circumference as the cup itself—the size of a threepenny silver piece, and of little more diameter. Midway between the aftermost light and the voltaic battery is a brass standard a few inches high, with which the wires are connected, and by pressing a button on the top of this, simple as the key of a piano, the light can be given in flashes of as long or as short a duration as the operator pleases. This is, however, more beautifully and correctly carried out by a small instrument of Mr. Way's. It consists of a piece of clockwork, having in front a revolving disc, the face of which is covered with numerous holes with pins to fit in as may be required. In front of the disc are two small cylinders with pistons and arms attached. As the disc revolves the pins in its face lift the pistons in the cylinders and cut off the connection between the battery and the lighting apparatus, producing flashes of light of any duration that may be required, with their accompanying intervals of darkness, and admirably adapted for a revolving light, or as a code of signals for night service. In fact, there would appear to be no limit to the uses to which this discovery may be applied, and so simple is it in its manipulation that the choicest music of the great masters may be henceforth accompanied by expressive flashes of electric light. When the steamer arrived off the Motherbank, the light aloft was lit by attaching to it the ends of the wires from the voltaic battery. So soon as the glass tube became sufficiently heated to throw off the mercury from its surface the light exhibited its power and beauty, the steamer's usual masthead light, which was hoisted in its usual position, appearing but a dull red speck alongside it. Its effect upon the human countenance was, however, by no means favourable, casting on all on board the steamer a strange unearthly hue. Mauve colour, as it has become fashionable to term it on ladies' dresses or bonnets, was brought out by the light with astonishing brilliancy. On reaching Cowes-roads, crowded with yachts, and all displaying lights, the contrast between the electric light and those shown by the yachts was something wonderful. The electric light was shining in its pale pure brilliancy aloft, while the hundreds of lights displayed by the yachts and by the town of Cowes, its Club-house and hotels, dwindled down to dull red specks. The lens applied to the after light threw broad pathways of light to and fro as the lens might be directed, bathing the low black hulls of the craft that were in the line of light with a flood of sunshine, as also the delicate tracery of their spars and rigging. A boat which left the steamer here for one of the yachts was lighted on its way by the lens. On the steamer's return Norris Castle was passed, and the light thrown on its picturesque front. Ivy-covered towers, walls, and parapets were illuminated as with a stroke from an enchanter's wand. Off Osborne House the steamer was stopped for some time, and the light must have shown itself with good effect on the still waters of the Solent, in front of the beautiful marine residence of her Majesty. The experiments, which, as already stated, are only preliminary to more important ones, were considered to have been fully satisfactory. With a light on this principle under her bows, the Great Eastern herself might have lighted her path across the waters of the Atlantic.

MISCELLANEA.

BY A NEW ACT, Oxford University is to retain the custody of certain testamentary documents, and to transmit an index thereof to the Court of Probate. The same statute (23rd and 24th Vict. c. 91) declares that the Craven scholarships are to be deemed university emoluments.

The English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, will commence on September 1 a course of lectures on "Public Reading," with especial reference to the Church service, for candidates for the September ordinations.

To become a member of the *Times* staff appears to be not the least ready way of obtaining a share of the governmental loaves and fishes. It is now stated that Mr. A. A. Knox, long known as a political writer and essayist employed on that journal, has been appointed by Sir G. C. Lewis to succeed the late Mr. Hammill in the vacant magistrate's seat.

The *Illustrated News of the World* says: "The divinest things end in a burlesque. A crusade to the East is spoken of, at the head of which that holy man, Louis Napoleon is to be placed. The countrymen of Voltaire, the believers in Voltaire, with a Cagliostro of the Tuileries to lead them on, are to avenge the Maronites, and snatch from the grasp of the Mahometans the Holy Sepulchre. The scheme is a promising one. Are we not however, too apt, when dreaming of Christian conquest in the East, with Louis Napoleon as chief champion, to confound Turkey with

Mahometanism? Turkey is in a state of hopeless decrepitude; but it does not follow therefrom that Mahometanism is dying. In many regions Mahometanism is as strong as ever it was, and in the interior of Africa it is making immense progress. We doubt whether there is any likelihood of a direct collision between Mahometanism and Christianity; it cannot come, at least, through Turkish affairs."

The Lincolnshire papers say that Prince Lucien Bonaparte has been in that county during the last few days. The splendid parish church of Boston, one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in the country, particularly attracted the attention of the Prince, as did the venerable and interesting cathedral of Lincoln. The Prince, who travels *incog.*, seems very assiduous in collecting all the information he can on the peaceful topics, science and art, to which his mind has been long devoted.

The will of the Baroness Noel Byron, relict of the poet Byron, and Baroness Wentworth in her own right, was proved by the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, one of the executors and trustees, power being reserved to Lord Byron, the other executor and trustee, to prove hereafter. The personality was sworn under 60,000*l.* The Baroness has devised the estate of Oxneyfield, Darlington, to her grandson, Ralph Gordon Noel King, the son of her daughter Ada and the Earl of Lovelace, which is entailed upon his issue, and, in default thereof, then to her grandson, Viscount Ockham; and that the inheritor of the estate shall use and acquire by royal licence the surname of Milbanke, her Ladyship's maiden name. To her said grandson, Ralph Gordon, she also leaves a legacy of 25,000*l.* To her granddaughter Anne Isabella Noel King she leaves a life interest in all other her estate, and on her decease to be divided amongst her children; and has given her all her jewellery, household furniture, and articles of virtù, absolutely, and appointed her residuary legatee. To Mrs. Greig, 300*l.*—"who has been a true friend to my daughter, granddaughter, and myself." To Charles Follen, Esq., of Boston, U.S., 300*l.*, "to assist him in the difficulties he will have to contend with in his disinterested advocacy for the rights of the coloured race." To the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Misses Bathurst and Skerrett, each a legacy of 300*l.* for charitable purposes. To the Revs. J. H. Young, F. E. Tower, and T. Badoock, all of Leicestershire—incumbents under her patronage—she leaves to each a legacy of 100*l.* to distribute as they may see fit amongst the poor of their respective parishes. To Dr. W. King, 300*l.* There are many other legacies and several annuities.

Mrs. Colonel Wildman, of Newstead, a day or two ago, presented a number of articles, formerly the property of Lord Byron, to the Museum of the Nottingham Naturalists' Society. Among these were the lasts upon which his Lordship's boots and shoes were made. The lasts are about nine inches long, narrow, high at the instep, and generally of symmetrical shape. They were accompanied by the following affirmation from William Swift, shoemaker, who made his Lordship's boots and shoes from 1803 to 1807. Swift is still alive, and continues to reside at Southwell. His certificate as to the genuineness of the lasts and the nature of Lord Byron's deformity, regarding which there have been so many contradictory statements, is as follows: "William Swift, boot and shoe maker, Southwell, Notts, having had the honour of working for Lord Byron, whilst living at Southwell, from the year 1803 to 1807, affirms that these are the lasts upon which his Lordship's boots and shoes were made, and that the last pair were made on the 16th day of May 1807. He further says that his Lordship had not a club foot, as is generally stated, but that it was formed the same as the other, except being exactly an inch and a half shorter. The malformation was in the ankle, which was very weak, consequently the foot turned outwards. To remedy this, his Lordship wore a very thin boot, tightly laced under his stocking. In his early life he wore an iron, with a joint at the ankle, which passed down the outside of the leg, and was fastened to the sole of the shoe. The calf of that leg was much smaller. It was the left leg. (Signed) Wm. Swift."

Active preparations, says the *North British Daily Mail*, are making for the fourth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which commences in Glasgow on the 24th proximo. The meeting promises to be most interesting.

The *Caledonian Mercury* announces that it is now pretty certain that Dr. McCosh, of Belfast (formerly at Brechin), will be appointed to the newly-instituted Chair of Logic in the United Aberdeen University.

Such of the American papers as lose no chance of attacking this country have not lost the opportunity afforded by the vagaries of the directors of the ill-starred *Great Eastern* at New York, for publishing violent diatribes against Old England. The following excerpt from *Harper's Weekly* is little stronger than an average specimen:

So the exhibition was opened; and the system followed being, in every particular, distinctively English, it was, and deserved to be, a failure. There were silly features about it, and there were disgraceful features. No lady could go on board without a sacrifice of modesty, which appeared to have been ingeniously contrived, and which was heartily relished by men in the employ of the ship. This shameful inconvenience has never been thoroughly removed, though attention has been called to it more than once, and the proper remedy suggested. The ship was as dirty as vessels are in the Thames, and many a lady-visitor paid for her visit with the loss of her dress. Placards of almost an insulting character to the visitors hung in various places; the demeanour of the officers and crew was that of potentates suffering outcasts to approach their footstool, while they were in reality mere menials of British speculators who were the glad recipients of American dollars. To all friendly remonstrances the Englishmen's answer was the same: "We managed matters so in England, and do you expect us to come here to be taught?" It was mere waste of breath to try to convince them that American ladies did not like either to spoil their dresses or to be forced into indelicate positions before the eyes of a parcel of grinning satyrs, and that when American gentlemen paid their money to see a show they considered themselves entitled to ordinary civility on the part of the showmen. . . . So the story ends for the present. It is time. It is time, too, we think, that the *Great Eastern*—or, at all events, her directors, officers, and crew—went back to their own country. They are charming people; but we have seen them, and paid our money, and we need say no more about it. In England, perhaps, they are the right men in the right place; if we had a ship like the *Great Eastern*, we should try to put at least one or two people on board who had the manners of gentlemen and the civility of Christians. But let them pass. When Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Russians, and Orientals say—as they all do—that they hate Englishmen because Englishmen are rude, coarse, boorish, mean, and pig-headed, we Americans are apt, for cousinship's sake, to stand up

for poor old John, and put in a word for him. But we don't think it likely that any of the Americans who have experienced the tender mercies of the *Great Eastern* will have much to say in John's behalf hereafter.

The annual meeting of the Five Academies, or *Institut* of France, took place last week. Amongst the papers read by members was a "Notice of the Life and Works of Sir Charles Barry, English architect," by M. Hittoff, who paid a very high tribute to the character and talents of the deceased, who he stated "was lost to England and to art, and who, being but the son of a simple artisan, was interred at Westminster, by the side of kings and of the most glorious amongst his fellow-countrymen."

OBITUARY.

FLEXMORE, RICHARD, a celebrated pantomimist and dancer, died of atrophy, at his residence, Lambeth, on Monday night, in the 38th year of his age. A contemporary says: "Mr. Flexmore may be said to have commenced life as a pantomimist, for at the early age of 11 years he made his first appearance at a small theatre which then existed at Chelsea, in a fantastic piece called 'The Man in the Moon.' He danced, very effectively, a burlesque shadow dance. He subsequently became a pupil of Mr. Crampton, and showed great aptitude for stage business in his own peculiar line. He was especially celebrated for his close and natural imitations, *à la clown*, of the leading terpsichoreans of the day, such as Perrot, Carlotta Grisi, Taglioni, Cerito, &c., and in these imitations none laughed heartier or enjoyed them more than the originals who happened to witness them. He married Mlle. Auriol, and both himself and his wife, who survives him, became great favourites with the public. His jumping about the stage on the steps of ladders and the tops of spades will long be remembered. He was at Drury-lane last season, and his last appearance before the public was for a benefit at the Surrey Theatre, in April."

MAY, CHARLES, F.R.S., an eminent engineer, died last week. He was born in the town of Alton, in Hampshire, in the year 1800. He began life as a druggist, but ultimately combined a millwright's shop with his other business, and among many other small works he executed at this period was the observatory of Dr. Lee, at Hartwell, near Aylesbury, and from that time may be dated his intimate connection with the astronomical world, in which, to the close of his career, he took a well-known and prominent interest. Anxious to extend his drug business, he determined to establish a branch in London for grinding drugs without adulteration—a business which is still carried on by his then partner, Mr. Stafford Allen, Cowper-street, City-road. For this new concern Mr May determined to make his own machinery at the little workshop he still kept at Amptill, and so admirably did he succeed, that this bold effort laid the foundation of that future success in the new path which soon opened before him. In 1836 Mr May became a partner in the well-known firm of Ransomes, now Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich. While at Ipswich, Mr May invented the compressed wooden fastenings for railway chairs, an invention which has been all but universally adopted on both English and foreign lines, and for which, therefore, there has been and still is an immense demand. During the same period, under the superintendence of Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal, he constructed some of the most important astronomical instruments at Greenwich with an accuracy never before attained, and he was soon after rewarded for his skill by election to the Royal Society; and about the same time he was named one of the council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a position which he filled for several subsequent years. About the year 1851 his increasing reputation induced him to settle in London. Here his practice so rapidly increased, that for years past there have been few important cases connected with patents on which he has not been consulted.

VANDENHOFF, MISS, an actress, died on Wednesday, the 15th inst., of a sudden and severe attack of inflammation on the brain. The *Era* says: "Though best known to the public by her maiden name, Miss Vandenhoff had been for some few years married to Mr Swinbourne, a performer of considerable provincial celebrity. The stage has lost a great ornament, and society one of its most estimable members. Miss Vandenhoff was born in the year 1818, and made her first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre, as *Juliet*, April 11, 1836. Her histrionic success at this theatre, Covent-garden, and the Haymarket, will be well remembered, and in February 1852 she appeared to advantage as an authoress, her original and elegantly-written play of 'Woman's Heart' obtaining a marked success on the boards of the latter theatre."

WESSENBERG, VON, FREIHERR IGNAZ HEINRICH CARL, one of the most celebrated of the Roman Catholic Bishops in Germany, died at Constance on the 10th inst., in the 86th year of his age. Unlike the majority of his brethren, he was a man of enlightened views and of generous heart. His powers of intellect were too great to be confined within the fetters of a catechism. His love and benevolent activity in life were devoted to all confessions alike, while in his clerical teachings he always threw the paramount accent upon charity and morality, leaving the more abstruse dogmas of his denomination to the private research of every individual. He wrote a number of popular books upon many of the points dearest to the longings of the human heart, and also published several works on history, of more scholarly pretensions. Besides these productions in prose, Germany received from his pen several volumes of poetry, which, though they do not stamp their author as a Milton or a Goethe, yet may be safely classed among the purest and tenderest of verses ever written. The time in which the prime of his manhood fell had not as yet been infected by the rage for fanaticism now so artificially fostered and madly rampant in the camp of the Ultramontanes; but, as he never disavowed the tendency of his doctrine, the pious priest ultimately rendered himself so obnoxious to the Pope as to be reduced to the necessity of a voluntary resignation. This was about thirty years ago. Ever since he has lived the life of a retired scholar at Constance, which loses in him the fairest ornament of its ancient honours.

[Advertisement].—"THE FIELD" CREW ON THE CLYDE.—The Chronicle of "the Field" Cruise will be commenced in the number for Sept. 1, with Portraits of the Crew and other illustrations. To be continued weekly. Price 6*d.*, or a copy for seven stamps, from the Office, 346, Strand, London, W.C.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE books of the week, not very important

in quantity or quality, comprise Professor Forbes's elaborate History of Chess; Vol. IV. of the collective edition of the works of John Angell James; Dr. William Smith's Smaller History of Rome; and a new work by the well-known American author, Mr. Olmstead.

In the way of announcements, there are to be noted Mr. Horace Marryatt's "Two Years' Residence in Denmark;" a new novel by Lady Scott; the second volume of Lord Dundonald's Autobiography; a work on the China question by Captain Sherard Osborne; and the rumour of a new serial fiction by Mr. Charles Dickens.

The following is our usual selected list of the week's publications:

By Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.—Dr. Duncan Forbes's History of Chess.

By Messrs. Bell and Daldy.—Mr. C. N. Elvin's Hand-book of Mottoes.

By Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.—The works of J. Angell James, edited by his Son. The Rev. T. F. Stooks's Sermons preached in the Church of St. Anne's, Brookfield, Highgate-ribe.

By Messrs. Knight and Son.—The Rev. Josiah Pratt's Remains of the Rev. Richard Cecil, with his letters, and a memoir of his life by Mrs. Cecil.

By Messrs. Longman.—Mr. H. Walter Ibbotson's Legal Prompter, or Statute Indicator. Captain H. G. Raverty's Selections in the Afghan Language. Emanuel Swedenborg's Of Heaven and its Wonders, &c., translated from the Latin.

By Messrs. Sampson Low and Son.—Mr. F. L. Olmstead's Journey in the Back Country.

By Mr. William Mackenzie, Glasgow.—Dr. Sheridan Muspratt's Chemistry applied to the Arts and Manufactures.

By Mr. Murray.—The Handbook of South Wales, &c.

By Messrs. Routledge and Co.—The Young Angler, Naturalist, and Pigeon and Rabbit Fancier, &c.

By Messrs. Trübner and Co.—Mr. Bollaert's Antiquarian, &c., Researches in New Granada, &c.

By Messrs. Walton and Maberly.—Dr. William Smith's Smaller History of Rome.

By Messrs. Ward and Lock.—Daddy Goriot; or, Unrequited Affection, by Honoré de Balzac. Farquhar Frankheart, by the author of Orphan Upton.

The present week, like the last one, presents the phenomena of numerous new editions in conjunction with a paucity of original works. Few, however, of the former deserve special notice.

The following is our usual weekly list of new editions: A third of Agnes and the Little Key, with a recommendatory preface by Miss Marsh, author of Memorials of Hedley Vicars (Knight and Son); Baretti's Dictionary of the Italian and English Languages, by G. Comelati and John Davenport (Whittaker and Co.); a sixth thousand of Book for the Cottage, by the author of Ministering Children (Seeley and Co.); a second of Catherine, by the author of Agnes and the Little Key (Knight and Son); a third of Mr. J. G. Edgar's Boy Princes (Darton and Co.); a second of Fradersdorf, Arnold, and Browne's Copious Phraseological English-Greek Lexicon (Rivingtons); a fifth of Mr. Jabez Hogg's Domestic Medical Guide (Ward and Lock); a second of Dr. Morehead's Clinical Researches on Diseases in India (Longmans); a second of Captain H. G. Raverty's Grammar of the Language of the Afghans (Longmans); an eighth of Mr. Thomas Rivers's Orchard House (Longmans); Mr. Charles Selby's Events to be Remembered in the History of England (Lockwood and Co.); a third of Songs of the Soul

(Lockwood and Co.); a second of Mr. B. B. Woodward's First Lessons on the English Reformation, for schools (Ward and Co.)

OUR readers may remember the appearance on the scene of the "National Publishing Company (Limited)," founded to deliver authors from the tyranny of the Trade. More than eight months have elapsed since the publication of its glowing prospectus, full of faith, hope, and charity, was made the theme of comment in our columns. It had then published one brochure, and was about to publish another; but we have heard nothing of its operations since the commencement of the present year. Has it still its offices at "85, Maddox-street, Bond-street," or has it transferred its goodwill and stock-in-trade to the "General Steam-printing and Publishing Company (Limited)," of which the prospectus is figuring in the newspapers, or at least in the advertisement columns of one newspaper? The new company, like that of Maddox-street, has a philanthropic aim. It offers great advantages to "authors and clergymen"—rather an invidious distinction by the way, as if authorship were incompatible with the clerical profession. "To authors and clergymen," we are informed, "who at present are obliged to sacrifice the major part of the profits of their literary productions to either their printers, if they undertake the risk of becoming their own publishers, or to the regular publishers, who undertake to bring their works out, the General Steam-printing and Publishing Company offers especial advantages of investment; for the money expended by them in the cost of printing and publishing will swell the fund out of which the dividends on their shares will be paid, thus increasing their profits if their works are successful, and, on the other hand, counterbalancing the loss if their works should not command a remunerative sale." This has a specious look; but, simple as are "authors and clergymen," we doubt whether even they will be seduced by the statement. The prospectus presupposes that the operations of the company will be successful; but suppose they turn out to be the reverse. "Authors and clergymen" will in that event lose not only the "increased profit" and the chance of a "counterbalance" in the case of failure, but the amount of money which they have paid on their shares. To publish on one's own account is, under any circumstances, rather a hazardous speculation; but to the ordinary risk the General Steam-printing and Publishing Company benevolently add that of a paid-up shareholder in a company undertaking the most difficult of all enterprises, and with what is now the ominous suffix of "Limited."

It will have been seen from the mere title of the new company that, if it embodies the philanthropic aim of the association in Maddox-street, its operations (when they are commenced) are to be on a much more extensive scale. "In for a penny, in for a pound," is the motto of this aspiring concern. It is not only to publish, but to print, and to print by steam. We hear of "great capital," "premises of enlarged dimensions," "a scale of magnitude hitherto unprecedented in this country;" the only thing "limited" about the association is the liability of the shareholders—or possibly the capital raised. "The printing department will be on such a scale," says the prospectus, "as to embrace books of every description, newspapers of every size and form, and every variety of matter that issues from the printing press; and the publishing department will be equally comprehensive." From a new *Times* and

a new "Encyclopædia Britannica," down to a halfpenny local paper, Catnach's Ballads, and the surreptitious handbill of the streets, nothing will be too great or too small for the General Steam-printing and Publishing Company. The aim is gigantic, but the means to be employed for realising it are omnipotent. "Association," quoth the prospectus, with austere but pregnant brevity, "has been invoked to remedy the inevitable defects of individual enterprise." It is all to be done by a company "incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47; 20 & 21 Vict. c. 14; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60," "with a capital of 50,000*l.* in 10,000 shares of 5*l.* each." Paternoster-row and Albemarle-street, the Clowes and Spottiswoodes, must hide their diminished heads before this simple but sublime machinery. The risks of starting a large printing establishment and of a large publishing establishment are considerable separately; but the General Steam-printing and Publishing Company intends to combine all the profits, without any of the losses, of the two speculations. "It is notorious," says the prospectus, "that large fortunes have been, and are still, rapidly realised by printing firms, and by publishing firms. Of this fact, every person at all conversant with the Trade of London must be perfectly aware," of course. "In the General Steam-printing and Publishing Company all the elements of success which are found in either of the existing printing or publishing establishments will be combined. Its scope will take in the profits of printing in all its various forms, as well as those derived from publishing." Losses are out of the question. Can anything but profit accrue to a company which comes before the public guaranteed by her Most Gracious Majesty in the Acts to which she has given her royal assent, "19 & 20 Vict. c. 47; 20 & 21 Vict. c. 14; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60"? If any of our readers have doubts left as to the prospects of the company, let them turn to the prospectus, and combine two reassuring items of information which they will find there. In the list of the directors they will see the names of two eminent men of letters for the long divorce between literature and business is to be abolished. The new company, among its other feats, is to effect the restitution of conjugal rights, long claimed by authorship *versus* practical life. Two of the directors are "George Augustus Sala, Esq., 19, Alexander-square, Brompton, and Horace Roscoe St. John, Esq., Crown-hill, Norwood." Taken in conjunction with these names, how important, how reassuring the announcement of the prospectus, that "a special source of profit upon which the company calculate as a means for enlarging the dividends upon their shares is the purchase of copyrights of ascertained value and popularity, by the printing and publication of which the shareholders will realise all the advantages that are usually divided between the printer, the publisher, and the proprietor."

BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

A FIFTH EDITION is being issued, by Messrs. Saunders and Otley, of "Miriam May."
 "A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, from the Earliest Times to the Republic of 1848," figures among Mr. Murray's announcements.
 "THE SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE," by the authoress of "The Semi-Detached House," announced in our last publication, will be published by Mr. Bentley in the course of next week.
 MESSRS. GROOMBRIDGE AND CO. are publishing, in serial form, "Medals of the British Army, and how they were won." The writer is Mr. Thomas Carter, author of the well-known "Curiosities of War."
 THE SEPTEMBER VOLUME of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library of cheap editions of Standard Popular Works, will be "The Old Judge," by Sam Slick.
 MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE AND CO. will publish immediately a new work entitled "The Tommiebeg Shootings, or a Moor in Scotland," by Thomas Jeans, with illustrations by Percival Skelton. It will be an amusing description of two Cockney adventurers in search of sport in Scotland, with a dash of the Pickwickian element interfused.

MR. MURRAY is preparing for publication a fifth edition of Sir Howard Douglas's Treatise on Gunnery. The new edition will include descriptions of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, iron-plated ships, &c.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON'S POEM, entitled "Enoch," which was reviewed in MS. some time ago by a contemporary, will be brought out in the autumn by a London publisher.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION of Dr. Stebbing's Lives of the Italian poets, which we formerly announced as in preparation, will be published by Mr. Bentley immediately.

MR. L. BOOTH announces for publication a work self-explained by its title, "The French under Arms," by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, the well-known journalist, compiler, and biographer of his father.

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON will issue in a few days a new and improved edition, brought down to the present time, of Fenn's "Compendium of the English and Foreign Funds: Debts and Revenues of all Nations, Banks, Railways, Mines, &c."

THE LONG-PROMISED NEW VOLUME of Lord Donaldson's "Autobiography" will be published by Mr. Bentley at the end of the present month. The dangerous illness of the noble author has prevented its earlier appearance.

ON SATURDAY EVENING a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Dennis and Co., printers, press manufacturers, No. 3, Giltspur-street, Smithfield, which was not subdued until considerable damage was done.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION to the literature of modern Scandinavian travel is promised by Mr. Murray—"Two Years' Residence in Denmark, including excursions through Jutland and the Danish Isles," by Mr. Horace Marryat.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND OTLEY have in the press a new novel, "The Skeleton in the Cupboard," by Lady Scott, the authoress, if we mistake not, of the striking fiction "Trevelyan," published many years ago, and which has been followed up by too few successors from the same pen.

MR. LOVELL REEVE is preparing for publication a new series of popular natural histories. It will include "British Fungology" and "British Mosses," both by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley; "British Field Plants" and "British Ferns," both by Mr. Thomas Moore; "British Mollusca," by the publisher, Mr. Lovell Reeve himself; and "British Desmidiæ," by Dr. G. C. Wallich.

THE SECOND EDITION of the *Newspaper Gazetteer* has been issued, revised and corrected by the publishers, Messrs. Newton and Co., of London. The names and probable circulation of all the newspapers published in the three kingdoms are given, together with an account of the different countries, their population, occupations of the people, &c.

PAPERS on "Thieves and Thieving," on "Luxury," and on "The Druses and the Maronites" will diversify the serial contents of the *Cornhill*, to be published on Monday. Mr. Thackeray will contribute the third of his lectures on the Georges, devoted to George III., and the dullness of his respectable court; Mr. Trollope new chapters of "Framley Parsonage;" Mr. Lewes a third instalment of "Physiological Riddles;" Mr. Sala an eighth chapter of "Hogarth;" and the editor a Roundabout Paper.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS are just publishing an important contribution to the knowledge of a vital problem of contemporary politics and foreign policy, by a writer hitherto known chiefly as a most amusing and instructive sketcher of scenery and manners. We refer to "The Past and Future of British Relations in China" of Captain Sherard Osborn, the author of "A Cruise in Japanese Waters," which first appeared in *Blackwood*, and which has been equally successful there and in its republished form.

THE NEW WORK by MR. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, which we formerly announced as in preparation by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, is to be entitled "Odd Journeys In and Out of London," and is a reprint of papers contributed to *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*—a narrative of journeys performed on all kinds of conveyances, from a locomotive engine to a canal-barge. The little book of sketches, by the same author, entitled, "Rubbing the Gilt Off," is about to be issued in a second and cheaper edition.

THE "ECONOMISTE BELGE," in its last bulletin of the industry and commerce of the country, has the following in reference to the paper manufacture and the recent equalisation of our customs and excise duties on paper: "Since the reduction of the English tariff regarding the importation of paper, several English merchants have been visiting our factories and transacting important business. The Belgian paper, it appears, will profit largely by the reduction of the duties in England upon foreign paper. This is then the moment to watch the coalition of certain large rag-merchants, in respect of whom a judgment of the Brussels Tribunal of Commerce, dated the 19th July, has disclosed practices little creditable to them. This combination, and the prohibition of the exportation of rags, can only have the effect of retarding the development of our paper manufacture. As to the poor rag-collectors, if the law continues to leave them in the power of the large paper-makers, they cannot hope to draw any profit from the magni-

ficent operations which the latter may henceforward carry on with England. Let but the monopolists take care that they may not see themselves some day stopped suddenly in their trade, and punished for having contributed to discourage the industry of the humble rag-collector."

WITH THE TERMINATION of MR. WILKIE COLLINS'S "Woman in White" (the issue of which, in a collective form, by Messrs. Sampson Low and Son, has been remarkably successful), Mr. Charles Lever commences a new fiction, "A Day's Ride; a Life's Romance," in the pages of *All the Year Round*. Report says that Mr. Dickens himself, in the privacy of Gadshill, is at work on a new story, to appear in the old serial form of monthly numbers with the old green covers, which have not gladdened the eyes of the reading world since "Little Dorrit" was brought to a close.

THE CORPORATION LIBRARY.—The library of the Corporation was instituted in the year 1824, and now contains an aggregate of about 4000 volumes, the number of entries in the catalogue last published (1859) being 3656. The library is open daily from ten till five, except on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and days appointed for fasts and thanksgivings. Twice in the year the library is closed—namely, during the month of August, and from the 6th to the 12th November. Every member of the Corporation has a right of personal admission, and the privilege of introducing a visitor, either personally or by letter. The rules observed in regard to the use of books and manuscripts are similar to those adopted at the British Museum, and have for their only object the comfort of the frequenters of the library and the proper care of the manuscripts and books. A portion of the library is selected for circulation among the members of the Corporation, and thus the exclusiveness common to royal and corporate libraries is, in this particular, departed from.—*City Press*.

FANCY TITLES FOR BOOKS.—In the year 1831 Hood became acquainted with the late Duke of Devonshire, who appears to have been a kind and useful friend to the poet all through his life, and to his family after death. At the Duke's request he sent a list of book titles for what is called a "blind door" in the library at Chatsworth; and nothing can surpass the wit and humour of some of these productions. For instance: Dante's Inferno; or, Description of Van Demon's Land; Ye Devil on Two Styx (black letter); Lamb's Recollections of Suet; Lamb on the Death of Wolfe; Plurality of Livings, with regard to the Common Cat; On Trial by Jury, with remarkable Packing Cases; Boyle on Steam; Blain on Equestrian Burglary, or the Breaking-in of Horses; John Knox on Death's Door; On the Site of Tully's Offices; The Rape of the Lock, with Bramah's Notes; Peel on Bell's System; Johnson's Contradictory; Life of Jack Ketch, with Cuts of his own Execution; Cursory Remarks upon Swearing; Recollections of Bannister, by Lord Stair; Ude's Tables of Interest; Cook's Specimens of the Sandwich Tongue; In-i-go on Secret Entrances, &c.

DR. ODLING, F.R.S., Secretary to the Chemical Society, and Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, has prepared for the press a "Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical," which will shortly be published. It is intended as an elementary text-book, for the use of those lecturers and students who employ, or wish to employ, the unitary system of chemistry, according to which the molecule of water is represented by the formula H₂O. Water thus becomes a unit of comparison, to which the majority of oxides, hydrates, acids, salts, alcohols, ethers, &c., can be referred. Moreover, the anomaly of the vapour-density of water is thus obviated, and its volume-equivalent made to correspond with that of other compound bodies. This system has been made the basis of elementary teaching by Professor Brodie at the University of Oxford; by the author at Winchester College, Hants; and by its chief English exponent, Dr. Williamson, at University College, London. It is believed that other chemists, who have fully recognised the merits of the system, and materially aided its development by their researches, would have adopted it in their public teachings, had there existed any suitable manual to which they could have referred their pupils. Dr. Odling's work will be published by the Messrs. Longman.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND SON are just publishing "A Journey in the Back Country, including an Exploration of the Valley of the Mississippi, by Mr. F. L. Olmstead," who is known not only in his own country but in this by his excellent "Journey in the Slave States," and other works. The following extract from the author's preface to the original work, recently published in America, will give some idea of the object of Mr. Olmstead's new book, which seems well worthy of the attention of candid students of the slavery question: "The controlling considerations which now induce the publication of the volume are, first, that, after publishing the former volumes, to leave untold what is reported in this would be to leave my story untrue through incompleteness; secondly, that the agitation growing out of the condition of the South is now graver, and the truth more important to be known, than ever before. Before preparing this

volume, I had given more than two years' careful study simply to the matter of fact of the condition of the people, especially the white people, living under a great variety of circumstances where slavery is not prohibited. There has been no publication of observations made with similar advantages, and extended over so large a field. I may add that few men could have been so little inclined to establish previously-formed opinions as I was when I began my journey in the South. I left a farm in New York to examine farms in Virginia. The Fillmore compromises had just been accomplished; a reaction from a state of suspicion and unwholesome excitement was obvious in the public mind. Looking upon slavery as an unfortunate circumstance, for which the people of the South were in no wise to blame, and the abolition of which was no more immediately practicable than the abrogation of hospitals, penitentiaries, and boarding-schools, it was with the distinct hope of aiding in this reaction, and of aiding those disposed to consider the subject of slavery in a rational, philosophical, and conciliatory spirit, that I undertook, at the suggestion of the editor of the *New York Times*, to make a personal study of the ordinary condition and habits of the people of the South. I believed that much mischief had resulted from statements and descriptions of occurrences which were exceptional, as if they were ordinary phenomena attending slavery. I had the most unquestioning faith, that while the fact of slavery imposed much unenviable duty upon the people of the South, and occasioned much inconvenience, the clear knowledge of which would lead to a disposition of forbearance, and encourage a respectful purpose of assistance (such as soon after this found an expression in the organisation of the Southern Aid Society), there was at the same time a moral condition of the human race, in connection with slavery—that there was an expression of peculiar virtues in the South, too little known or considered, the setting forth of which would do good.

FROM AN ELABORATE DESCRIPTION, in the *Building News*, of the new library of the Middle Temple, we take the following passages, chiefly descriptive of the interior of the noble structure. "On the south-west corner of the garden, facing the river, the new library has been built. The entrance is by a terrace 10 feet 3 inches wide, and twelve steps, flanked by standards and lions couchant; but there is a story below the floor thus reached, which is approached by a flight of ten descending steps into the garden. The doorways to this lower floor are in the centre of the side fronts. It is intended to let this floor (on a level with the garden) and the one above it as chambers, and a series of well-planned rooms are arranged on them, perfectly fire-proof, and communicating with each other by a stone staircase, and corridors running the whole length of the building. One room only on the upper of these stories, on a level with the principal entrance, is reserved for a committee-room. All the others are entirely separated from it, and from the library above, by brick walls and arched brick ceilings supported by iron girders. Leaving them, we enter at the principal doorway into a hall 10 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 3 inches, with a boldly-moulded panelled wood ceiling; and ascending the spiral stone staircase, 12 feet 6 inches in diameter, which forms so conspicuous a feature in the north front, we reach the lobby over the hall, which opens into a splendid apartment, 85 feet long by 42 feet wide. At the far end a recess extends some 11 feet beyond the main wall, and is terminated by a large bay window. At the opposite end, over the entrance, a large seven-light traceried window is inserted. The library is further lit by seven three-light windows, 7 feet wide, on either side. Massive corbels, composed of short double columns, one in front of the other, with a rounded base decorated with the arms of different Chancellors, support the principals of the wide-spreading and handsome Gothic wooden roof. It is carved out of pitch pine coated with boiled oil, and has a splendid effect, especially as small dormers in the roof and a central lantern throw occasional gleams of light into the upper portions of it. The hammer beams are carved with the figures of angels holding armorial shields. The windows will be more or less filled with stained glass, by Ward, of Soho, chiefly heraldic. When completed, the effect will be gorgeous in the extreme, and it will be difficult to find in the metropolis a finer specimen of modern Domestic Gothic work. The upper portions of the walls are lined with Bath stone; below, where the book-cases will be placed, they are coated with cement. The floor will be formed of Parian, on a bed of Portland cement trowelled smooth and perfectly level, with margins round stone borders carried by the brick arches which separate it from the lower buildings. The whole height of the library is 63 feet 6 inches to the under side of ridge. It will be heated with hot-water pipes, by Perkins. Returning again to the landing of the principal staircase, we enter a smaller one which projects from it, supported by projecting moulded courses, in the angle formed by the junction of the staircase tower and main building, and reach successively a couple of rooms to be occupied by the librarian in the upper part of the tower."

THE COLUMNS OF THE BELGIAN *Moniteur* do not seem likely to furnish announcements of importance to the English book world, but one of the kind has recently

appeared in King Leopold's official journal. The Belgian publishers were long the most noted pirates of Europe, issuing, literally by the million, cheap reprints of Parisian literary novelties, and, in fact, preying upon the industry of the French author, just as the American publishers of to-day prey upon that of his English compeer. This piratical activity was checked by some stringent measures taken by the Emperor of the French, and Belgian publishing has languished since. To remedy this state of things, and stimulated probably by the recent discussions in Parliament on British and foreign paper, a hint is thrown out in the official journal of Belgium. The attention of the Belgian publishers is pointed to the fact that both in England and in the United States there is a very large demand for books printed in the English language, and which, the copyright having expired, are the property of all the world. It is suggested to the Belgian publishers that they might profitably devote themselves to the supply of such works, and they are informed that a list of the most popular non-copyright English books may be inspected at the Foreign Office, in Brussels. It might at first be thought that this suggestion was directly produced by the recent equalisation of the customs and excise duties on paper. But this would be a mistake. It was one of the anomalies of the old system that the import duty on printed paper was very much lower than that on unprinted, so that there was an inducement to the English publisher to get his books printed abroad—a practice of which, as we mentioned some time ago, the "Memoirs of Libraries," by Mr. Edward Edwards, was at least one instance. But, however this may be, the action recommended to the Belgian publishers by their Government is undoubtedly legitimate, and will possibly benefit the book-buying public of this country. Few book-buyers but must have felt the want of editions of the ordinary English classics, at once new, tasteful, and cheap. Charles Lamb, indeed, did not like new editions of old books, but his was a peculiar idiosyncrasy, and it is not every book-buyer who has the leisure to examine book-stalls or the catalogues of the old booksellers. The great publishers who could best bring out suitable sets of our English classics are naturally occupied with the production of novelties; and if the Belgian, or the French, or the German publishers, can help us to them, either directly or indirectly, so much the better."—*Manchester Review*.

[Our Manchester contemporary ignores such issues as Mr. Bohn's cheap libraries, the moderately-priced reprints of Mr. William Tegg, &c. &c.—Ed. B. R.] THE OTHER EVENING, in the House of Commons, during the manipulation of the Miscellaneous estimates, a vote of 900*l.* was proposed for the expenses of the Commission for the Publication of the Brehon Laws (the ancient laws and institutes of Ireland). Mr. E. James said that this commission appeared to have cost the country 3900*l.*, and he asked what benefit had accrued from the collation and publication of these laws. Mr. Cardwell said the House had determined to vote a moderate sum of money for an object of the greatest interest connected with Irish antiquities, and he hoped the commission would be enabled to pursue their labours. Mr. Hennessy supported the vote, which had been originally granted by Mr. Disraeli. Mr. James asked if any one had read the translations. Mr. Hennessy replied that they were not yet published. The vote was then agreed to.

AMERICA.—MESSRS. TILTON AND CO., of Boston, are, we understand, preparing for publication "The Printer Boy; or, How Ben Franklin made his Mark," by the author of "The Bobbin Boy." The author of "The Bobbin Boy" is said to be the most popular writer of works of this class in the States, his books running from five to fifteen or twenty thousand copies. Of "The Bobbin Boy," although published but a few weeks ago, five thousand copies have already been sold, and a sale of from fifteen to twenty thousand is expected for it.

A LARGE EDITION.—Among large editions must be counted one of no less than five hundred thousand copies of Mr. Buchanan's recent "Midnight Speech."

UNDER THE TITLE OF "THE MOUNTAINS," Messrs. Lippincott and Co. publish a work from the pen of Dr. R. M. S. Jackson, giving a general, scientific, and popular description of the Alleghanies, treating of their geology, soil, waters, fauna, flora, climate, &c.

THE COUNT GUROWSKI, author of several philosophico-political works, has in the press a work upon Slavery in History. The work treats of slavery as a distinctive social disease, in all times and nations; beginning with slavery among the ancient Egyptians down to the Russians. The publisher advertises the work as "invaluable to Republican speakers and writers;" and it may be presumed that it has been prepared with especial reference to the political campaign now in progress in the States.

THE BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA "TRADE SALES" will occur within the next two months—from August 1 to September 17—and are held the objects of preparation among the trade. Though nothing can exceed the present dullness of business in all branches connected with literature, purchases at these sales will be made with a prospective view to the "good time coming" after the

election, when belles-lettres (that now yield to politics) will have resumed their sway.—*New York Tribune*.

DICTIONARY WARFARE.—The war of the Dictionaries has taken a new form. In view of the criticisms to the disparagement of "Webster," the publishers of that work have instituted a comparison, by actual count, between the number of words in "Worcester" and "Webster" respectively. According to their showing, there are 140,056 words in "Webster," and 132,406 in "Worcester;" being a difference of 7650 in favour of the former. Not content with this, the number of *ems* of printed matter in both works have been measured, with the following result: "Webster," 14,747,352; "Worcester," 13,273,532. Those who are partial to statistics will be edified by this information, the publication of which does not in the least affect the question of the comparative value of the two Dictionaries.

THE AMERICAN "PUNCH."—The American comic paper, *Vanity Fair*, has passed the perilous crisis of its existence, and now, under the guidance of Mr. Charles G. Leland, formerly of Philadelphia (who has lately become connected with it), it bids fair to assume a rank corresponding to that won and maintained by *Punch* in London. Mr. Plunkett, a literary man formerly connected with its editorial staff, is among the gentlemen who will add strength to *Vanity Fair*. Mr. Newman, one of the most spirited draughtsmen (whose signature "N." will be found lurking amid many a sly drollery in the back volumes), is also in the United States, and will lend his aid. Mr. Leland, the new editor, is well known as the successful translator of the poems of Heine, and is a versatile and accomplished literary man, as well as a humorist of high order.

THE READING PUBLIC are, and are to be, indebted to Boston publishers for the finest editions of many standard works. The Veazie Editions of the "Curiosities of Literature," "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy," &c., are well known. Crosby, Nichols, Lee, and Co., will issue these in future, and will also publish, in the same style, the works of Charles Lamb, in four volumes, from the latest London edition edited by Talfourd, containing his Life, Letters, Final Memorials, Essays of Elia, Rosamund Gray, with additional Essays and Poems. Uniform with these, they will soon publish Macaulay's History of England, in four volumes, Hume's History, in six volumes, and Gibbon, in six volumes; thus making a series of works issued in unexceptionable style, a credit to the publisher and a pleasure to the reader.

MR. HAWTHORNE (says the United States correspondent of the *Morning Post*) has resumed his abode at Concord, the Massachusetts town of that name, some twenty miles from Boston, and which is still enough to meet even his requirements in the way of quiet. He is understood to be engaged on a new work; and the editors of the *Atlantic Monthly*, our best periodical, announce that he will be a regular contributor to its pages. His "Marble Faun," which was, I think, published in England under the name of "The Transformed," though it has had a good sale, is not a popular work. Its want of clearness was very happily described by one of his critics, who said it began in mystery and ended in mist. His official life is ended, though the experience he has had in politics ought to make him fond thereof. For writing his "Life of Pierce" he received the Liverpool Consulate from his hero, from which he must have received 40,000 *dols.* or 50,000 *dols.*, which was large pay for a small romance.

NEW METHODIST WORKS.—Three new works of interest to Methodist readers are announced. Dr. Sprague's sixth volume of his pulpit biographies will be devoted to preachers of the Methodist denomination. The previous volumes of this work have given great satisfaction to the denominations concerned, and the whole work will form a valuable contribution to American ecclesiastical history. The Rev. Dr. Tefft's new work, entitled "Methodism Successful, and the Cause of its Success," will soon be issued from the press of Messrs. Derby and Jackson. The third work—not altogether new, but a continuation—is the concluding portion of Dr. Stevens's "History of Methodism." The author is about to visit England to procure new materials, and to bring out an English edition of the portion of the work as already published. Messrs. Carlton and Porter, of the "Methodist Book Concern," have in the press a volume entitled "The Missionary in Many Lands," by Rev. Erwin House, long and well known as the able associate editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati. The Rev. Wm. Rice, of the New England Conference (M. E. Church), has in the press a "Pastor's Handbook," which is well spoken of by those who have seen the MS. Messrs. Carlton and Porter have recently published a "Commentary on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark," by Rev. Dr. Whedon, the editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. Messrs. C. and P. have just issued a journal of the proceedings of the General Conference, which recently sat at Buffalo, at a convenient index by the secretary; and also "A Discourse commemorative of Rev. Beverly Waugh, late senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, delivered before the General Conference in Buffalo, May 11th, 1860, by Rev. Thos. A. Morris, present senior Bishop."

FOREIGN ITEMS.—We mentioned formerly the report that the Emperor of the French was engaged on a life of Julius Cæsar. On this subject we take the following from the Paris correspondence of the *Standard*: "The Emperor, it is stated in official circles, is hard at work on the history of Julius Cæsar, which, as I informed you some time ago, he had decided upon writing. The most remarkable part of the work, according to current gossip, will be the preface, wherein the Imperial historian will expound his views on the art of government in general. A weekly paper informs us that, diffident of his own powers, his Majesty has called to his aid M. Trolong, the President of the Senate; M. de Sauley, whilom captain of artillery, but now member of the Institute, and the discoverer, according to his own account, of 'the four Biblical cities on the shores of the Dead Sea;' M. Jacobs, a ripe scholar, who writes on antiquarian subjects in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; and a M. Emile Desjardins, who, it seems, has written a history of the microscopic republic of San Marino. M. Jacobs and M. Desjardins have been sent to overhaul the manuscripts in the Vatican Library, to try and find out something new about Divus Julius. The work is to appear early next year, and the Imperial author is said (by *Figaro*) to have explained that he would insist on independent criticism. He need be under no apprehension on that score; the work will be independently criticised on your side of the Channel. The Imperial journey southward commences on Thursday. It is expected to last a month. The 'Life of Julius Cæsar' will, it is supposed, be shelved in the mean while." On the same subject, a Paris letter in the *Salut Public* of Lyons: "It is known that the Emperor is engaged in writing a history of Julius Cæsar, and that several gentlemen are employed under his Majesty's direction in collecting materials for it. M. Léon Renier, for example, has been sent on a mission into Italy to examine all that refers to the history of the Roman constitution, and others are making researches and translations in France. Some officers of engineers, under the orders of Colonel Favé, are likewise engaged in experiments for the purpose of reconstructing the war engines employed by the Romans. When all the details required shall have been collected, the Emperor will complete the work, and it is said that it will throw new light on the grandeur of the Cæsarian period and on the art of war of the Romans."

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT CIRCULAR issued by the Minister of the Interior, a special commission has been named, consisting of literary men and of members of the former Committee of Censorship, whose duty it will be carefully to read all the romances which appear in the *feuilletons* of the Paris journals, and to make a report on each one of them. The most particular attention is to be paid to the morality of these works of fiction, and it is stated that some of the papers have already received unofficial warnings with respect to novels in progress of publication. A considerable number of works of this class, already advertised as forthcoming, will not be allowed to appear, and several manuscripts have been returned to their authors, who are to have no claim to indemnity from the newspapers for breach of agreement.

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LATE ALEX. VON HUMBOLDT are to be disposed of by auction on the 17th September next. Catalogues may be obtained of any Berlin bookseller, and from Herr Johannes Seifert, 67, Oranienburger Strasse, Berlin, the valet of the deceased, and the sole inheritor of his collection.

THE STUDENTS OF MILITARY LITERATURE will be interested to hear that the essay of Prince Frederick Carl of Prussia on French tactics, formerly printed for private circulation, has now been made accessible to the public at large.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Messrs. Bell and Dally, Fleet-street, E.C. King's Munimenta Antiqua, or Observations on Ancient Castles. Folio.

Knight's (Henry Gally) Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy. 2 vols. folio, or Vol. I. only. For net price, carriage paid.

By C. Hindley, Bookseller, 41, North-street, Brighton. Sortain's Sermons. 8vo. *Lancet*, Jan. 10, 1857.

Irving (E.) Book of Revelations. 12mo. Vol. I. Vestiges of Creation.

TRADE CHANGES.

MR. MALTBY, late of Castle-square, Brighton, has purchased the book and stationery business of Mrs. Vincent, East-street, Brighton.

BANKRUPT.—Charles Sellon Davis, Goswell-street, and Forest-lane, Stratford, plain and ornamental bookbinder, Aug. 27, at half-past 1 o'clock, Sept. 28, at 2, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Barchell, Hayne and Hall, Red Lion-square; official assignee, Mr. Stansfield, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDEND.—John Underwood, M'Lean's-buildings, New-street-square, Shoe lane, City, wholesale stationer. Sept. 12.

COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, August 27, and four following days, the library of a gentleman.

REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, and six following days, a portion of the library of an eminent divine and critic; also the library of a distinguished physician. We continue from our last publication the report of the more interesting lots disposed of:

Scott (Sir Walter) Waverley Novels, the author's edition, with his last notes, &c., 48 vols. 1830-33. 5l. 2s. 6d.

Annales du Musée et de l'Ecole Moderne des Beaux Arts, par Landon, 31 vols. Paris, 1801-14. 4l. 6s. Loddiges (C.) Botanical Cabinet, 2000 plates, 18 vols. 1818-33. 12l. 15s.

Milton (John) Paradise Lost, a poem in ten books, first edition, with the fourth impression of the title. Printed by S. Simmons, 1669. 4l. 10s.

Nicolson and Burn's History and Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland, 2 vols. 1777. 3l. 8s. Throsby (John) Select Views in Leicestershire, 2 vols. 1789-90; and History and Antiquities of the Ancient Town of Leicester, by the same. Leicester, printed for the author, 1791. 2l. 2s.

Shakespeare's Plays, by Boswell, 21 vols. 1821. 5l. 15s.

Old Plays, by J. P. Collier, 12 vols. 1780, repr. 1825-30. 3l. 6s.

Jonson (Ben) Plays, by Gifford, 9 vols. 1816. 6l. Rees (Abrah.) Cyclopædia, 45 vols. 1819. 7l.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, and two following days, the library of a gentleman, comprising works in foreign literature, &c. Also, the library of a gentleman, comprising a selection of poetical pieces by the best authors of the Elizabethan period. We report some of the more interesting lots disposed of during the first day's sale:

Augurelli (J. Aurelii) Carmina, first complete edition. Venet. Aldus, 1505. 5l. 5s.

Boccaccio (G.) Il Decamerone, uncut, very rare in this state. Amst. Elzevir, 1665. 5l. Bulletin du Bibliophile publié par Techener, avec notes de Brunet, Peignot et autres, et notices bibliographiques par Nodier, Series I.-XII. 21 vols., scarce. Paris, 1834-56. 10l. 10s.

Dante, con nuove et utili isposizioni, wanting the table. Lyons, G. Rovillio, 1551. 3l.

Euripides Tragediæ XIX, Græc, opera Gul. Canteri. Count Hoym's copy. Antv. C. Plantinus, 1571. 7l. 15s.

Juvenalis et Persius, edito prima Aldina, fine copy. Venet. Aldus, 1501. 1l. 4s.

Lorris et Meun, Le Romaunt de la Rose, nouvellement revue et corrigée, with woodcuts, gothic letter, very rare edition, fine copy. Paris, J. Longis, 1538. 6l. 12s. 6d.

Molière, Œuvres, avec sa Vie par J. L. Le Gallois, Sieur de Grimairet, 9 vols. Paris, 1682-1705. 11l. 5s.

Rétif de la Bretonne (N. E.) Le Paysan Pervert, ou les Dangers de la Ville, 4 vols. La Haie, 1776. 1l. 18s.

Rétif de la Bretonne, La Paysanne Pervert, ou les dangers de la Ville, 4 vols. Scarce. Ib. 1784. 2l. 11s.

Rime di diversi Autori composte, sive Satyræ Sotadicæ diversorum Authorum composiæ. Very rare, from Nodier's library, senza nota. 3l. 6s.

Valerij Flacci Argonautica. Venet. Aldus, 1523. 5l. 12s. 6d.

La Fontaine (M. de) Contes et Nouvelles en Vers, 2 vols. première édition, exécutée aux frais des Fermiers Généraux, avec notes (une par Diderot). Beautiful copy, bound from sheets, with many of the plates, etchings and proofs, and vignettes, worked separately, probably quite unique in such state. Amst. 1762. 13l. 10s.

Bossuet (J. B.) Politique tirée des propres paroles de l'Ecriture Sainte, fine copy, with a portrait of the author by Edelinck, and four pages of a Chronology in his autograph inserted. Paris, 1709. 3l. 15s.

Casas (Barth.) Narratio Regionum Indicarum per Hispanos quosdam devastatarum, with curious plates of the cruelties of the Spaniards towards the Indians. Very rare. Francof. T. De Bry, 1598. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Saint Victor (B. de) Album Calligraphique du IX. au XVIII. Siècle, exécuté pour le Roi Louis Philippe, a collection of large initial letters of different design, illuminated in the richest gold, silver, and colours, after the most beautiful manuscripts known. A thick vol. 10l. 15s.

Itinerarium Portugallensium e Lusitania in Indiam et inde in Occidentem et demum ad Aquilonem, curious woodcut map on the title-page, uncut, very rare in this state. This work is a translation in Latin by Archangelus Madriganus, of the Collection of Voyages of Cadamosto, Vespucius, and others, published in Italian by Montalbodo Francano in 1507, under the title of "Paesi novamente ritrovati, et Novo Mondo de Alberico Vespucio Fiorentino iututato." Mediolani, 1508. 11l. 11s.

Meyrick (Sir S. R.) Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour, 3 vols., with beautifully coloured plates, many being heightened with gold and silver, half morocco, g. e. 1842. 5l. 12s. 6d.

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Page 201, in the last number of the CRITIC, for "Tous les genres sont permis, hors le genre ennuyeux," read "Tous les genres sont bons, hors le genre ennuyeux." P. 106, col. 2, at top, for "The floor runs from," read "The floor runs." P. 106, col. 2, at top, for "PAULIN, Paris," read "PAULIN PARIS." M. Paris is an eminent professor of mediæval literature.

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